

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 547.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS—People—Exhibition—Baden—Black Forest—Caricature—Piano—Rough Sketches. Evenings (except Saturday) at 8; Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. Area, 1s.; Stall, 1s. 6d. "Most pleasant evening's amusement."—Morning Post.—Regent Gallery, Quadrant.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING describes every night (except Saturday), at Eight, what he saw and did in South Africa. Morning entertainments every Saturday at Three o'clock. The diorama is painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Haghe, and Phillips. The music conducted by Mr. Harries Wilson. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children half-price in the reserved seats and stalls. The Museum is open, gratis, during the day, from Eleven till Six (Saturdays excepted). "One of the most interesting and remarkable entertainments on record."—Literary Gazette.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VEN-TRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—The Upper Hall, Regent-gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street, is NOW OPEN with LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—During the recess, the Hall has been newly and completely decorated. Every Evening at Eight, except Saturday; on Saturday Morning at Three. Monday and Tuesday, the London Season, with Past Ten o'clock and a Cloudy Night; or, the Watchmen. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evening, and on Saturday Morning, Love in all Shapes, with a Zoological Concert. To conclude with Love's Labour Lost and other Entertainments. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box Office, from Eleven to Five. Pianoforte, Miss Julia Warman.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening, at 8.15; GLIMPSES OF ITALY, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, illustrated by Diorama Views of Verona, Venice, and Pompeii, at 4.10 and 9.15; GRAND ORGAN, at 1. 3.30, and 8.15; LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. ANSELL, and NATURAL MAGIC, by Mr. MALCOLM, and a Variety of Novelties of a Popular Nature. Admission 1s.; Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Lectures by Mr. PEPPER on CHEMISTRY, and Experiments with the Electric Light, and Three Enormous Concave Mirrors. Lectures by Mr. WYLDE on the STEAM ENGINE, the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, and the ART OF POTTERY. Entirely New Grand Historical, Romantic, and Musical Entertainment, entitled KENILWORTH, and the VISIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF LEICESTER, with SPLENDID DIORAMIC ILLUSTRATIONS; the Grand Hall of Kenilworth, by Messrs. CARPENTER and WESTLEY. This Entertainment, every Morning at 4. Evenings at 9. Also, a series of SPLENDID DIORAMIC PICTURES of the total DESTRUCTION OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. Mornings at 2, Evenings at 7.45. On Monday Evening, the 21st, at 8, Lecture by GEORGE BAKER, Esq., on the LYRICS OF TOM MOORE, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Open from 12 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON will preach at ZION CHAPEL, UNION-STREET, WHITECHAPEL, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 1, at Eleven o'clock, in AID of the CHAPEL FUND.

BRENTFORD PARK CHAPEL.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th of June, a BAZAAR will be held in the TOWN HALL, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the above NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL. CONTRIBUTIONS of money, or Articles for Sale, will be gratefully received by Mrs. Charles Watkins, Brentford End, Middlesex. Parcels may also be sent to the care of Mr. J. H. Fuller, 84, Hatton-garden, London.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the DEPUTIES of the THREE DENOMINATIONS of PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS, APPOINTED to PROTECT their CIVIL RIGHTS, HELD at the MILTON CLUB, the 21st day of APRIL, 1856.

It was resolved—
That the recent decision in the House of Commons upon the subject of Education, by the rejection of Lord John Russell's Resolutions, is hailed by this Deputation as an evidence of the feeling of the country that it is undesirable to disturb the powerful and extended action of the voluntary principle, which has worked so favourably for the interests of this country.

It was resolved—
That, in the opinion of this meeting, the adoption of measures withdrawing every description of public aid for the promotion of religion in Ireland is required by sound principle, and would be the only way of extricating the House of Commons from the difficulties in which it has involved itself by the adoption of Mr. Spooner's motion for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment; and the rejection of Mr. Fagan's motion for the repeal of Ministers' Money.

It was Resolved—
That while this meeting retains its decided preference for a total and immediate abolition of Church-rates, it cannot but recognise in the Government amendment, proposed to be incorporated with Sir William Clay's Bill, a considerable concession towards the demand made by the friends of religious liberty on the broad principle of opposition to compulsory payments in support of religion, especially as these amendments interpose no barrier to the ultimate disappearance of the impost, and will not, as understood by this meeting, take away from any portion of Her Majesty's subjects the right which they now possess with regard to questions of Church property.
That whilst greatly preferring the original proposal of Sir William Clay for the abolition of Church-rates, this meeting considers that the alterations suggested by Her Majesty's Government are a great improvement on the existing law.

MILTON CLUB.—Subscriptions for the Year 1856-7 are now due.

Members' Tickets for the year are ready at the Office, and must be produced on entering the Club House during the months of April and May, and the Hall Porter's Book signed once, at least. Tickets for 1855-6 are no longer available.

Strangers are admitted only by the personal introduction of members.

Printed copies of the Rules and Regulations, Forms of Application for Membership, Tariff of Prices for the Dining-room, Baths, Bed, &c., furnished to members on election. Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 14, Ludgate-hill.

March 31st, 1856.

STATE EDUCATION.

The COMMITTEE of Friends of Voluntary Education, appointed at a Conference held in London, May 6, 1853, having incurred considerable expense in conducting a watchful and energetic opposition to measures tending to bring the education of the people under the control of the Government, appeal to the advocates of Free Education for pecuniary assistance.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be forwarded to Mr. William Rutt, 33, Moorgate-street; or to Samuel Morley, Esq., Treasurer, 18, Wood-street, London.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL MORLEY,
G. W. ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM RUTT,
SAMUEL UNDERHILL,
ANGUS JENNINGS,
J. H. HINTON,
Finance. Sub-Committee.

Committee Room, 33, Moorgate-street, London,
April 21, 1856.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL, will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7th. Sir WILLIAM CLAY, Bart., M.P., will take the Chair at Half-past Six. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Sec.

2, Serjeants'-inn.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL, will be held in London, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of May next.

Delegates may be appointed by (1) Local Committees of the Society; (2) Meetings publicly called for the purpose; (3) Public Bodies; (4) Nominations in writing—the signatures of not fewer than twenty-five persons, in any town or district, being required for each Delegate.

Persons wishing to promote the appointment of Delegates are requested to take the requisite steps immediately, and to communicate with

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary,
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS and EARLIER PAYMENT of WAGES.—The EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will hold a PUBLIC MEETING for the promotion of these important objects in the LARGE HALL, EXETER HALL, to-morrow EVENING (Thursday), the 24th instant.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

The attendance of employers, and others favourable to the movement, is invited.

Seats reserved for ladies. Tickets of admission to be had, free of charge, at the Offices of the Association.

JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Sec.
35, Ludgate-hill.

TO COMMITTEES OF CITY and TOWN MISSIONS.—An active MISSIONARY, in good health, and well recommended, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He has been five years in the London City Mission.

Address, A. B., care of Mr. H. Mason, 120, Old-street, St. Luke's, London.

SECRETARY to a RELIGIOUS or PUBLIC INSTITUTION.—WANTED, a SITUATION as above, by a Gentleman about Thirty, of considerable experience in the formation and management of Public Societies; acquainted with accounts, and well qualified to lecture on general subjects. References to several ministers and leading gentlemen.

Address, H. E. H., "Bristol Times" Office, Small-street, Bristol.

THE HUNGERFORD CASE.

The Committee have great pleasure in informing Subscribers and the Christian public that, after many disappointments, they have obtained a place of freehold land, suitable in all respects for the erection of a place of worship for the Rev. Thomas Grant and his congregation; and that they are about to build forthwith, and to place the entire property in trust.

The Subscriptions received amount to about 700l. Of this sum 110l. has been expended in the erection of a wooden and moveable School-house, about Christmas last, on Mr. Grant's premises, to meet pressing necessities; 120l. in the purchase and conveyance of the freehold land mentioned above; and about 50l. in printing, postages, and other expenses; leaving a balance in hand of about 420l.

Since, however, the Committee are pledged to endeavour to refund Mr. Grant the sum laid out on the building of which he was deprived, as well as to erect another place of worship, they hereby appeal to the liberality of the Christian public for further contributions (to the extent of about 200l.), that so the whole object contemplated may be realised.

The Treasurer, Sampson Payne, Esq., Mayor of Southampton, and the Secretary, Henry Buchan, Esq., of Southampton, will be happy to receive Contributions, by Post-office Order or otherwise. As soon as the entire object is realised, the Committee will publish a detailed statement of subscriptions and expenditure.

For the Committee,
THOMAS ADKINS, Chairman.
April 15, 1856.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG the JEWS.—No. 1, CRESCENT-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, April 25th. The Chair to be taken by Sir CULLING E. EARDLEY, Bart., at Six o'clock.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached (p.v.) on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 27th inst., at ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAP-SIDE, by the Rev. MARSHALL H. VINE, B.A., the Rector. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

And the FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, 1856. THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair (p.v.) at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY, for the Religious Instruction of the Labouring Classes.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Members and Friends of this Society will be held (p.v.) on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, 1856, in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, STRAND.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, President, will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

The following Clergymen and Gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings of the Meeting: Rev. C. D. Bell, A.M.; Rev. W. Cadman, A.M.; Rev. E. Garbett, A.M.; Rev. W. Leask; Rev. J. Russell; Rev. E. F. Woodman; Colonel Rowlandson; and Joseph Payne, Esq.

Tea will be provided at Six o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each; which may be had at the Office and Depository, 63, Paternoster-row.

ROWLAND ELLIOTT, Secretary.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. PATERSON, of Glasgow, has engaged to preach the ANNUAL SERMON on behalf of this Society at DEVON-SHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, April 25. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

PETER BROAD, Esq., has engaged to take the Chair at the ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY, which is to be held on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 29, at Half-past Six o'clock, in KINGSGATE CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 28th, at the POULTRY CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE, at Half-past Six precisely. THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., of Fairfield-park, will preside.

Tea will be provided for ministers and other friends at Half-past Five, at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

STEPHEN J. DAVIS, Secretary.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SERVICES.
The following is the arrangement for the SERVICES, in connexion with the SIXTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH.

A MEETING for PRAYER, in the Library of the MISSION-HOUSE: Morning, Eleven o'clock. The Rev. JOHN STOCK, of Salendine Nook, to preside.

LORD'S-DAY, APRIL 27TH.

Sermons will be preached on behalf of the Society in the Baptist Chapels of the Metropolis.
[For particulars see the "Missionary Herald" for April.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held at the MISSION-HOUSE, MOORGATE-STREET, at Ten o'clock in the Morning. This Meeting is for Members only. All subscribers of 10s. 6d. or upwards, donors of 10l. or upwards, pastors of Churches which make an annual contribution, or ministers who collect annually for the Society, and one of the executors on the payment of a legacy of 50l. or upwards, are entitled to attend.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH.

The ANNUAL MORNING SERMON will be preached at BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, by the Rev. CHARLES STOVEL, of London. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL EVENING SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. NATHANIEL HAYCROFT, M.A., of Bristol. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 1ST.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. The Chair to be taken by the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL SERMON to YOUNG MEN will be preached at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL, by the Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Admission to the Public Meeting on Thursday Morning, will be by tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The Platform at the Public Meeting will be appropriated to the Committee, to the Speakers, to the Representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper especially to invite; and also to all ministers who are members of the Society.

The Body of the Hall will be open to the members of the Society generally.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Society, and of the various Missions, will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, at the Mission House.

S. MORTON, Treasurer.
FREDERICK BARNARD, Secretary.

33, Moorgate-street, April 17, 1856.

STATE EDUCATION.

At a MEETING of the Committee of Friends of Voluntary Education, appointed at a Conference held in London, on the 6th of May, 1853.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously:

That this Committee warmly congratulates the friends of Voluntary Education throughout the country, on the issue of the Educational Debate of Thursday and Friday last, when a motion disposing of the resolutions of Lord John Russell was carried by a majority of 260 votes against 158.

That this Committee tender its most cordial thanks to the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., for the able and effective manner in which he led the opposition to those resolutions, and at the same time respectfully acknowledges the co-operation afforded by other Members of Parliament, whose enlightened views and powerful eloquence contributed largely to the result.

That this Committee, while not insensible to the advantage which has thus been gained, are far from considering their whole work as accomplished; that, on the contrary, they now feel it the more imperative upon them, as it is in itself more hopeful, to use their utmost efforts to prevent such a strengthening and extension of the proceedings of the Committee of Council on Education as may tend to bring the education of the people under the further control of the Government, or to hand it over to a Ministry of State.

That this Committee are the more confirmed in this resolution by the statement made by Lord John Russell in Parliament, that the measures now proposed, so happily defeated, constituted a part of the plan originally formed by him at the commencement of his Educational career, and in his judgment the natural consummation of the proceedings already adopted by the Committee of Council on Education; a confession eminently adapted to warn all advocates of Government interference with education of the deplorable mischief to which it is tending, and to rekindle the zeal of all friends of voluntary education for their prevention and remedy.

(Signed) SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.
J. H. NINTON, Secretary.

Committee Room, 33, Moorgate-street, April 15, 1856.

TO PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—A

YOUTH, Nineteen years of age, possessing 20*l*. to 25*l*., desires to be taught the business of PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING (the former especially) by a pious Dissenter.

Address, by letter (prepaid), to Junius, British School, South Ockendon, Essex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenting family, an APPRENTICE to the business of a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. The Advertiser affords every domestic comfort and needful recreation to those in their employ. References given and required.

For premium, and other particulars, address, Hine and Son, Beaminster, Dorset.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY for the

DRAPERY and BONNET TRADE, a JUNIOR HAND or IMPROVER.

Apply, M. Peat, Chertsey, Surrey.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, between

eighteen and nineteen years of age, who has been accustomed to wait in the Drapery Business, wishes for a similar ENGAGEMENT. A Dissenting family would be preferred.

Address, P. P., Mr. John Cane's, Tailor, Baldock, Herts.

TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG PERSON in

her eighteenth year is desirous to obtain a SITUATION where she could make herself generally useful, either in the DRAPERY or the SHOW-ROOM of a Genteel Establishment. Has been accustomed to the Millinery. Would be willing to give her services the first six months. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Apply, A. Y., Post-office, Cambridge.

TO TEA DEALERS and GROCERS.—

WANTED, as COUNTERMAN, an ASSISTANT in the above business.

Apply, Samuel Baines, Leicester.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an

APPRENTICE to a GROCER, TEA DEALER, and CHEESEMONGER. He will be treated as one of the family, and a moderate premium expected.

Apply, P. P., to Mr. Alexander Sward, Royston, Herts.

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, a SITUATION

in a Dissenting family, or the CONDUCT of a Branch concern. References unexceptionable.

Address, Essex, City News Rooms, 66, Cheapside, London.

TO GROCERS.—A YOUNG MAN, aged

nineteen, wishes for a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address, A. M., Messrs. Young and Sons, Andover.

TO GROCERS' and PROVISION MER-

CHANTS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of good address, and respectfully connected, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above. He has a thorough knowledge of both branches. The advertiser is well calculated to improve or cultivate an extensive trade. The highest testimonials can be given for integrity, &c. (Town or country.)

Address, A. B. D., Post-office, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

MR. JAMES JOSLIN, VALUER of

Drapery and Grocery Stocks, and Drapers' and Grocers, Auctioneer, High-street, Maldon, Essex.

AN ENGLISH LADY, qualified by experi-

ence and acquirements for the duties of a GOVERNESS, is anxious to meet with an engagement where the intellectual advancement and moral cultivation of her pupils would be appreciated. The Advertiser is competent to give instruction in Music, French, and Drawing, and can furnish most satisfactory testimonials.

Address, M. M., Post-office, Burton-on-Trent.

THE REV. T. HARWOOD MORGAN'S

SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN is conducted at SHIRELAND HALL, Two Miles from Birmingham.

A Circular, containing Terms and Testimonials, will be sent on application to Mr. Morgan.

LOANS FROM 20*l*. TO 1,000*l*.

THE NEW NATIONAL LIFE and LOAN

COMPANY, in addition to transacting every description of Life Assurance business, grants

TEMPORARY CASH ADVANCES

to members and others for one, two, and three years, or for any short period.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident Secretary,

484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Office hours, from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose stamps or free postage of reply.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.)

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Shares issued, 19,448.

Amount advanced on Mortgage, 140,783*l*. 18*s*. 0*d*.

Sums of Money can be invested with this Society either upon Shares or on Deposit.

Shares are issued from 10*l*. to 100*l*., payable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The interest is paid half-yearly, on the 30th of April and 30th of October.

Moneys can be withdrawn, with 5 per cent. interest, at any time.

The profits are divided yearly. At the last division the bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6*1*/₂ per cent. upon Subscribing Shares.

Deposits in the Savings' Bank Department can be made of any amount, on Wednesday evening, from six to eight o'clock. Interest 4 per cent.

Money advanced on Houses and Lands, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments.

Investments can be made, and Information obtained, at the Office of the Society, daily, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight.

A Prospectus and copy of the last Annual Report will be sent by post upon application.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE TREASURY.

(Incorporated, Vict. 7 and 8, cap. 110).

For receiving sums of money, of any amount, bearing not less than three per cent. interest, withdrawable at pleasure, and entitling to a *Free Life Policy*; also, sums on deposit without Life Assurance (at present) at five per cent.; and for granting loans, effecting discounts, purchasing reversionary property, and for the general transaction of monetary affairs sanctioned by the Deed of Settlement.

Capital, 500,000*l*. Shares, 1*l*. First and only call, 2*s*.

CHAIRMAN.—The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON.

CHIEF OFFICE.—6, CANNON STREET WEST, CITY, LONDON.

The TREASURY comprises all the benefits of a Savings' Bank, a Loan Society, a Benefit Club, and a Life Assurance Society, and these advantages are rendered much more beneficial than it is possible to realise by the regulations of those several societies separately.

NOTICE.—The important nature of the transactions of the TREASURY requires that its country business should be entrusted to a responsible Board, consisting of three Directors, a Manager, a Medical Officer, and an Auditor, the terms of whose remuneration will be liberal. Communications on this subject from gentlemen of high character and standing in town or country, addressed to Mr. Albert Cockshaw, at the Office of the Company, will have prompt attention.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application for Shares, and other information, may be had at the Office of the Company.—G. H. LAW, Manager.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE on LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Abstract of the Report of the Directors for 1855:—

The number of policies issued during the year	1,073
Assuring the sum of	£549,499 0 0
Annual premiums thereon	£18,445 8 6
Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution	
in December, 1835	18,567
Policies now in force	13,740
Annual income from premiums (after deducting 33,348 <i>l</i> ., abatement allowed)	£189,955 15 2
Do. from interest on invested capital 49,807 18 3	
	£239,763 13 5

Amount returned to members in abatement of premiums	240,134 11 8
Amount of Bonuses added to sums assured	126,564 0 0
Amount paid in claims by death from the commencement of the Institution	535,851 19 11
Balance of receipts over disbursements in the year	118,883 7 8
Increasing the Capital of the Institution to	1,211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits, made up to November 20, 1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount of premiums, according to the age of the member and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April, are reminded that they must be paid within thirty days from that date. The Directors' report for 1855 may now be obtained on application.

20th March, 1856. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000*l*.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Bennett, Charles, Esq.	Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.
Bunnell, Peter, Esq.	Grocer, William, Esq.
Burton, John Robert, Esq.	Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq.	Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq.	Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George William, Esq. | Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.

BANKERS.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,366*l*., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,575*l*. 289 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,136*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*., and the yearly income is 45,417*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000*l*.; 2,000 have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000*l*. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27*1*/₂ per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851	3,150	553,303
1852, 3, and 4	3,257	679,351
1855	1,492	338,575
Total	7,899	1,571,229

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

GREAT PROGRESS, £1,003 TAKEN AT THE FIRST MEETING.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

No. 4. Established pursuant to 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.

TRUSTEES.

BENJAMIN LAIMBEER, Esq., 48, Cromer-st., Brunswick-square.
GEORGE JACKSON, Esq., 29, Werrington-street, Oakley-square.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. BAYFIELD, 41, Haddington-street, Barnsbury-park.
Mr. BOOTHBY, 18, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. BUCKE, 54, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. BURROWS, 76, John-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. DARLING, 48, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. FITT, 12, King's-terrace, Bagnigge-well's-road.
Mr. HEARN, 58, Tottenham-court-road.
Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.
Mr. HORSMAN, Pitt-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. I. HONE, 27, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.
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Mr. JENKINS, 10, London-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. JOHNSON, Wells-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.
Mr. RICHARDSON, 10, Georgiana-street, Camden-town.
Mr. SHIPWRIGHT, Cambridge-street, Finsbury.
Mr. SPURDENS, High-street, Bloomsbury.
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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DISENDOWMENT IN IRELAND.

By one of those acts of senatorial despotism which Ministers occasionally have it in their power to perform, and which they seldom venture upon without a tacit understanding with the Opposition, Mr. Miall was deprived of the opportunity he had secured for bringing our Irish Ecclesiastical policy under the notice of the House of Commons, by an adjournment of the House from Monday till Thursday. The great naval review, to come off at Spithead this day, offered a plausible pretext for this adjournment. No doubt, the additional holiday was agreeable enough to a large number of members who desired to be sight-seers at an easy rate, and who had no sympathy with the ambition of Mark Tapley to be "jolly under creditable circumstances." It would have been hard, perhaps, to have kept a late House last night, when the train which was to convey members to the review was appointed to start at seven o'clock this morning. But if the evening thus consigned to idleness had been appropriated to Government orders instead of to the motions of independent members, and had the business to be done been the passing of the remaining estimates in Committee of Supply, instead of the discussing and disposing of Mr. Miall's motion, we very much question whether Her Majesty's Ministers would not have stoutly resisted any proposition for adjourning over Tuesday, and, possibly, have read the House a solemn lecture, on their duties as representatives being paramount to all considerations of private ease. The embarrassing position in which the motion of the honourable member for Rochdale will place many members of the Palmerston Administration, and the political importance given to that proposal by the success of Mr. Spooner, may well have inclined the Government to avail themselves of the pretext which fell in their way, and, for a short season, at least, defer a question which will test the sincerity of many of their supporters.

The only harm likely, we hope, to come of the adjournment, will be the delay of Mr. Miall's motion till towards the latter end of next month. At present, it stands fixed for Thursday, May 1st; but as that is the first day of the session on which Orders have precedence of Motions, it cannot, of course, be brought on then. Tuesday, the 13th of May—the first vacant day—occurs in Whitsun week. If the ballot should prove fortunate, the motion will not be thrown over beyond the 20th or 27th; at any rate, it will be submitted to Parliament at the earliest possible period.

Disappointed as many of our friends will be, and as we ourselves have been, by this mischance, we know not that it has overclouded our prospects in the least. It seems highly probable, indeed, that it may serve to add the only element of strength to Mr. Miall's argumentative position, of which it was previously destitute. The apathy of the Irish people themselves under our existing ecclesiastical arrangements, might have been fairly urged against any innovation, however strongly backed by logic—and a discussion which has not

been initiated by passing or imminent events, is apt to be treated as too speculative to merit the consideration of statesmen. But it is already becoming manifest, that the decision of the Commons with regard to the disendowment of Maynooth College, has shaken, and will much more effectually shake, Irishmen from their late slumbers. The Roman Catholics, constituting the overwhelming majority of the people in Ireland, are losing their hold upon the only endowment granted to their Church by the Imperial Parliament. Their only hope of justice lies in the impartial application to all sects of the disendowment policy—and before Mr. Miall's motion can come on, it is not unlikely that active feeling in favour of it may be displayed by the population of Ireland. Steps we know have been taken to diffuse information throughout Ireland in regard to the scope of the honourable member for Rochdale's intentions—and we can scarcely imagine that the Roman Catholic members who are perfectly cognisant of the position in which matters now stand, will fail to employ the interval afforded them, in bringing the question under the notice of their constituents. On the whole, therefore, the delay may turn out to have been most opportune—and instead of weakening Mr. Miall's position, may do much to fortify it, and make it politically formidable. Our friends, we think, may reasonably comfort themselves with this hope.

The direction in which the votes of Tuesday se'nnight are already working, and must work, may be gathered from the altered tone of the *Times*. That journal, no doubt, wishes to save intact the Maynooth Endowment, but then every argument it addresses to the Legislature founded upon the justice of the Roman Catholic claims, will become irresistible in favour of complete and impartial disendowment, in case the bill of Mr. Spooner should become successful. Nor is this all. The greatly increased minority who voted with Mr. Fagan for the total abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland, on Wednesday last—and which, but for a misunderstanding as to the time of the question's coming on, would have been much larger—indicates a rapid change of sentiment in the House on matters of ecclesiastical policy. Should Mr. Spooner succeed, or come near to succeed, in carrying the second reading of his bill, disgust at the intolerance, conscientious though it be, which animates his party, and the obvious dictates of policy and justice, which make themselves audible even in the House of Commons, will no doubt work a change in the convictions of many honourable members—a change which the near prospect of a general election will scarcely tend to retard.

No case, as it seems to us, can be imagined more irresistible, as a case of simple justice, than that which the honourable member for Rochdale will have to present to the House. On the one hand, we have what Sir James Graham has designated "the population" of three out of four of the provinces into which Ireland is divided, deprived of some 30,000*l.* a year, contributed from national funds to the support of their theological college. On the other, we have the Presbyterians of Ulster, and the Protestant Episcopalians, constituting both together but a small section of the people, left in the undisturbed enjoyment for their ecclesiastical purposes, the one of about 40,000*l.* a year, the other of but little short of a million sterling. And the injustice is enhanced by the fact that the revenues of the Irish Church were forcibly taken from the Roman Catholics, and made over to her by State policy. The endowment of Maynooth College was professedly the commencement only of a policy of conciliation, and was regarded by no one as a full realisation of the principle it embodied. It was a first step towards the maintenance by the State of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Happily, the statesmen who took it were prevented by public opinion from proceeding any further in the path of indiscriminate endowments towards that religious equality which, perhaps, they sincerely desired. They are now compelled to retrace even that step, for we look upon the Maynooth College Endowment Act as virtually repealed. What,

then, remains to be done? Parliament could not if it would, and would not if it could, fall back upon the exploded and disastrous policy of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and they are barred by insuperable obstacles from following up the principle of religious equality by the means they would have preferred—namely, indiscriminate endowment of all sects. There is but one policy left open to them—and that is the policy of impartial disendowment. By this method only can they hope to do justice to the Irish people.

The case against the Irish Church establishment was always a strong one—but the decision of the House of Commons in regard to Maynooth has rendered it all but irresistible. There never was a more auspicious moment for enforcing the doctrines of Voluntarism in association with the maxims of statesmanship. That which was but yesterday a theory, will to-morrow be a policy. Events are rapidly maturing an abstract opinion into a principle and motive of action. That which has been done in Canada may be done ere long in Ireland. Courage! We need not be depressed by a mischance or two. The question is one which gains rather than loses by accidental postponement. Come what may, it will not be dropped. It is in the hands of those whose only ambition it is to push it on to a successful issue. And meanwhile, another month is given to our friends to use all the constitutional means within their reach with the view of deepening a sense of its political importance in the minds of their representatives, and in the estimation of the House.

THE GOVERNMENT CHURCH-RATE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments proposed to be inserted by Sir G. Grey in Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill, were discussed at a special meeting of the Dissenting Deputies of the Three Denominations, held at the Milton Club, on Monday. The subject was introduced by S. Morley, Esq., who spoke strongly in favour of the acceptance of the proposed amendments. His views were supported by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. Gover, Mr. J. M. Hare, and other gentlemen, and though there was some slight difference of opinion, and objection taken to the wording of some of the clauses, the following resolution was, we are glad to record, put to the meeting and carried *unanimously*:—"That while this meeting retains its decided preference for the total and immediate abolition of Church-rates, it cannot but recognise in the Government amendments, as proposed to be incorporated in the bill of Sir William Clay, a considerable concession towards the demand made by the friends of religious liberty, on the broad principle of opposition to compulsory payments in support of religion, especially as those amendments interpose no barrier to the ultimate disappearance of the impost, as understood by this meeting, and will not take away from any class of Her Majesty's subjects, the right which they now possess with regard to Church property." This decision seems to us in harmony with the general feeling amongst Dissenters. The objectors to the proposed amendments are, we are sure, but a small minority, if indeed their scruples have not, on subsequent examination, entirely disappeared.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS.

The following petitions for the withdrawal of all endowments and grants to religious bodies in Ireland, and in favour of Mr. Miall's motion on the subject, have been presented since our last number: From minister, &c., of Independent Church, Ardrossan;—Bradford;—Hanley and Shelton;—Coggeshall;—Nebo;—Oakham;—Kendal;—Richill;—The Coppice, Sedgley;—Tranent and neighbourhood;—Truro;—Bethania Talgarth, Manchester;—Hardingham;—Merthyr Tydvil;—Devonport;—Machynelleth;—Sittingbourne;—Honiton;—Boston;—Brigg;—and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Dublin correspondents of the daily papers refer to the impression produced by the adoption of Mr.

Spooner's motion for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Endowment. The ultimate effect of Mr. Spooner's triumph, so far as Irish constituencies are concerned, is, says the *Times* correspondent, thus correctly foreshadowed by an organ of moderate Conservatism:—

As far as this country is concerned (says the *Leinster Express*), we can hardly imagine anything more unlucky or ill-timed for Lord Derby than the success of Mr. Spooner's motion on Tuesday night last. There is no doubt that his lordship was fast gaining ground in Ireland. Three borough constituencies within a very short time substituted his political friends for his political antagonists, and, in the event of a general election, there were strong reasons to believe that a similar course would have been pursued in a vast number of instances. All this, however, has been changed. Mr. Spooner has given a lever to the Roman Catholic clergy which will be worth ever so many seats to them. In the next general election "Maynooth" will be to the Tories what the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was to the Whigs; and we shall have a renewal of that angry sectarian feeling which has made an election in Ireland a subject of dread to every well-wisher of his country.

Meanwhile, the storm is brewing, the first sounds of which come from a quarter never yet suspected of lukewarmness in the sustenance of any plan of agitation, and more especially when the Established Church is the object of attack:—

A stir is beginning to be made against the monster grievance of Ireland. The revenues of the Established Church are enormous, and it is the bounden duty of the State to appropriate them to secular purposes of public utility. Mr. Spooner having shown what is to be expected from his party and the majority of the House of Commons, the people of Ireland will not do their duty to themselves unless they commence at once to take means to see justice done in the reduction of the temporalities of the Establishment within apostolic dimensions. The corporations of Ireland, as exponents of the popular voice, should take the initiative.

The agitation against the Irish Church Establishment, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, is beginning to show symptoms of revival through the country. A special meeting of the Limerick Corporation is to be held next week, to petition "for the appropriation of the revenues of the Church of England and Ireland to secular purposes, namely, the relief of the poor, the payment of grand jury cess, and the education of the people;" and indications of a similar movement are to be observed generally throughout the country.

At the annual meeting of the general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers at the Congregational Library, on Tuesday, April 15, the following resolutions, on the subject of Irish Endowments of Religion, were unanimously adopted:—

1st. Moved by the Rev. John Kennedy, and seconded by Dr. Massie: "That, in the judgment of this body, the maintenance of any form of religious worship or teaching out of the public moneys, or by compulsory taxation, is unsound in principle, injurious to liberty, and at variance with the New Testament."

2nd. Moved by the Rev. G. Smith, and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A.: "That in no part of Her Majesty's dominions are such modes of supporting religious institutions more palpably unjust, or more incessantly the occasion of bitter social discord, than in the Kingdom of Ireland; and that nowhere may their abolition be more easily effected without disturbance of the rights of property."

3rd. Moved by the Rev. H. Bromley, and seconded by the Rev. R. Aston: "That, on these grounds, this body present petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that measures may be devised for effecting the repeal of all Acts of Parliament, and the discontinuance of all public grants, whereby temporal provision is now made for religious teaching and worship in Ireland."

It was further resolved, "That the Earl of Ducie be requested to present the petition to the House of Lords, and G. W. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., the petition to the House of Commons;" and the meeting adjourned.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Notifications of the appointment of the delegates named below have been received since our last. Those who intend taking steps to promote such appointments should remember, that next week is the last week for the purpose:—

BRISTOL.	
Rev. N. Hayercroft.	Mr. Wm. Sommerville.
" W. J. Cross.	" S. Leonard.
Mr. E. S. Robinson.	" H. Cosham.
BRADFORD.	
Mr. D. Abercrombie.	Rev. J. H. Ryland.
	Mr. E. Kenion.
BOSTON.	
Rev. T. W. Mathews.	Alderman Noble.
	Rev. Isaac Watts.
BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONNEXIONAL COMMITTEE.	
	Mr. C. Barker, Chatham.
HASTINGS.	
Rev. J. Stent.	Mr. H. Winter.
PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS.	
Rev. J. B. Blackmore.	Mr. Hughes.
PRESTON—Rev. R. Slate.	
SOUTHMINSTER, ESSEX—Rev. Chas Winter.	
WOLVERHAMPTON.	
Rev. R. D. Wilson.	Mr. J. Churchill.
WEST RIDING CONGREGATIONAL UNION.*	
Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds.	Rev. H. Batchelor, Sheffield.
" J. G. Miall, Bradford.	Mr. Jno. Crossley, Halifax.
" R. Bruce, Huddersfield.	" Wm. Willans, Huddersfield.
" E. Mellor, Halifax.	" E. Kenion, Bradford.
" J. B. Paton, Sheffield.	" W. Mellor, Huddersfield.
" J. R. Campbell, Bradford.	

* This Union represents one hundred independent congregations.

LONDON.

Aldersgate-street—Mr. John Griffiths.	
Hackney.	
Mr. Samuel Morley.	Mr. J. A. Merrington.
" W. Underhill.	" T. T. Curwen.
Islington.	
Rev. B. H. Cooper.	Mr. Riddell.
Mr. R. S. Bendall.	Mr. J. Carvell Williams
Cross-street, Islington.	
Mr. A. S. Braden.	" J. Templeton.
Camberwell.	
Mr. Franklin Allport.	Mr. W. Edwards.
Rev. Jno. Burnet.	" R. L. Fennings.
Mr. B. Dixie.	
Kennington.	
Mr. Josh. Bartrum.	Mr. Wills Kitson.
" Jno. Doulton.	" C. S. Miall.
Lambeth.	
Rev. J. Harcourt.	Mr. Jas. Smith.
Pentonville.	
Mr. Hugh Owen.	Mr. Jas. Stiff.
	Mr. W. S. Trotter.

Public meetings have been held—on Wednesday, the 16th, at the Swan Assembly Rooms, Hastings; on Friday, the 18th, at the Town Hall, Gravesend; and on Monday, the 21st, at the Baptist Chapel, Regent-street, Lambeth, at which petitions were adopted for the disendowment of all religions in Ireland. At Hastings and at Lambeth delegates were appointed to the approaching Conference. Dr. Foster attended, on behalf of the society, the meeting at Gravesend; and Mr. Pryce at Hastings and Lambeth.

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

ISLINGTON.—On Thursday last, a public meeting was held at Myddelton Hall, Islington, to support the admission of the Jews to Parliament, and Mr. Miall's motion for the disendowment of all sects in Ireland, and to appoint delegates to the triennial Conference. There was a good attendance. Mr. Bell, M.P., was the chairman. He said that the basis of their proceedings was the twofold principle, that no one should suffer in his rights of citizenship by reason of his religious faith, and that no one should be called upon to support a faith to which he did not give his adherence. It was high time that the question of Jewish relief should be settled out of hand. No one could believe that if the late Government, of which Lord John Russell was a member, had wished to carry the admission of the Jews, it would not have been able to do so. He was surprised to hear it from a Jewish Lord Mayor; but it was true, nevertheless. What the Jews wanted of us was an exhibition of practical Christianity. The other subject which they had met to discuss stood in a different position. Only within the last few days, leave had been given to bring in a bill to repeal the grant to Maynooth. (Hear, hear.) It was an additional inducement, when this small grant was to be withdrawn from the Roman Catholics, to show them that the people of this country were desirous to do them justice, and to compensate them by relieving them from the burden of other State payments for the support of religion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carvell Williams moved—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the right of the people to choose representatives in Parliament ought not to be restricted by any ecclesiastical test. That, as the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons is the undesigned effect of a now useless oath, such oath ought forthwith to be abolished. That the meeting therefore resolves that a petition, in support of Mr. Milner Gibson's Oath of Abjuration Bill, be signed by the chairman, and be presented by one of the members for the borough.

The abolition of that which operated as a test would, instead of being an innovation, only be in harmony with recent acts of the Legislature, and be the natural sequence of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, of Roman Catholic emancipation, and of the admission of Jews to municipal and other public offices. Replying to the objection that the opening of the doors of Parliament to the Jews would "unchristianise" the Legislature, the speaker insisted on the delusiveness of mere verbal safeguards of religion, and on the mischievousness of attaching importance to names of things rather than to things themselves. Mr. Edward Whitehurst (of the Ballot Society), seconded the motion in a pointed and forcible speech. He analysed with great effect, the composition of the so-called Christian House of Commons, to show that while Jews were excluded, men, for whose Christianity no one would vouch, had been, and were still admitted. A person in the meeting opposed the motion, in remarks embodying some of the vulgar prejudices against the Jews, and was replied to by a working man, who said that his knowledge of them enabled him to say that they did not deserve so to be spoken of. The motion was carried with some half-dozen dissentients. Dr. Massie moved—

That, desirous of supporting the motion of Mr. Miall, for a consideration by Parliament of the Temporalities of the Irish Church, and of the pecuniary provisions for religious teaching and worship in Ireland, this meeting resolves to present a petition to the House of Commons for that purpose.

He furnished some valuable statistics illustrative of the religious opinions of the various sections of the Irish people, of the property in the possession of the Irish Church, and of the working of the *Regium Donum*. He expressed an opinion that the Irish Episcopalians would be greatly benefited by the abolition of the Establishment, which now rendered their objects of distrust and hatred, and so obstructed their usefulness. Rev. Basil Cooper followed, devoting himself chiefly to the objection that the Irish Church was a missionary Church and ought to be maintained on that ground. He showed by figures how small had been the service it had rendered, and imagined a parallel case, viz., the establishment of a mission Church in India, endowed with revenues taken from the Hindoo temples. After some remarks from Mr. Dence, the motion was carried, with a few dis-

sentients. Mr. Elt then moved, and Mr. Templeton seconded the appointment of four delegates to the Conference. Some questions having been put respecting the object of the society, the motion was passed, and the chairman thanked for his services. [On the following night, Gavazzi lectured in the same room. At the close the Rev. F. Macguire, Secretary to the Islington Protestant Institute, spoke, and deprecated the object of the previous night's meeting, in respect to Ireland, but apparently to his surprise, there was a decided demonstration against him on the part of a very large audience.]

KENNINGTON.—On Friday evening, a public meeting in connexion with the coming Conference of the Religious Liberation Society, was held in the school-room of Clayland Chapel, Kennington. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Bayley, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. H. R. Ellington moved the first resolution, affirming the principle of the society, approving of the forthcoming Conference, and appointing four gentlemen, whose names are given elsewhere, as delegates on the occasion. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. Harcourt, who described the persecution often endured in rural districts in consequence of State-Church intolerance. Mr. Carvell Williams then moved a resolution, approving of the object of Mr. Miall's intended motion, to which he pointed as evidence that the voluntaries were not the exclusively abstract people that they had been taunted with being. In referring to the policy of modern liberal statesmen, who wished to endow all sects in Ireland, he quoted an amusing passage from a pamphlet of Sydney Smith, who thus contrasted the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bodies in Ireland: "The revenues of the Irish Roman Catholic Church is made up of halfpence, potatoes, rags, bones, and fragments of old clothes. They often worship in hovels, or in the open air, from the want of any place of worship. Their religion is the religion of three-fourths of the population. Not far off, in a well-windowed, and well-roofed house, is a well-paid Protestant clergyman, preaching to stools and hassocks, and crying in the wilderness; near him the clerk, near him the sexton, near him the sexton's wife—furious against the errors of Popery, and willing to lay down their lives for the great truths established at the Diet of Augsburg." The reverend pamphleteer went on to say, "Though I have the sincerest admiration of the Protestant faith, I have no admiration of Protestant hassocks on which there are no Protestant knees, nor of seats on which there is no superincumbent Protestant pressure—nor whole acres of tenantless Protestant pews, in which no human being of the 500 sects of Christians is ever seen." And what was the writer's remedy for this state of things? To dispense with some of these useless Protestant ministers, clerks, sextons, sextonesses, hassocks, and pews? Not at all! but to pay, out of the public treasury, for Roman Catholic functionaries, hassocks, and pews, in order that the Roman Catholic priesthood and their flocks might be bribed into acquiescence in the continuance of such a discreditable system. But this policy had been destroyed; and now the struggle, the unavailing struggle, would be to retain what the State had already granted to the Roman Catholic body. Mr. Charles Miall, in seconding the resolution, adverted to some of the encouraging circumstances of the day. Instead of distinguished divines like Dr. Chalmers being brought beyond the Tweed to lecture to the *élite* of London society, in favour of Church establishments, we had ex-Cabinet Ministers, and statesmen who had a future, standing on the floor of St. Stephens, in "the first assembly in the world," to explain the ethics of Voluntaryism and the actual success of that principle as exhibited in the religion and education of the people. That such sentiments should be heartily cheered by the British House of Commons was a sign of the revolution taking place in public opinion on this question. Special attention was called to the significance of Lord John Russell's speech on Wednesday on Ministers' Money, when he said, "If it would give peace to the country, I am quite ready to get rid of this tax altogether." This sentiment should be borne in mind by the Dissenters of England in respect to Church-rates. The resolution having been carried, a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Joseph Webb, and carried with one dissentient.

HACKNEY.—A meeting of Nonconformists resident in this locality was held, on Wednesday evening last, in the school-room of Pembury-grove Chapel, Henry Child, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the Government amendments to Sir William Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill, and the Motion of Mr. Miall on Ecclesiastical Endowments in Ireland; to petition or otherwise, in relation to these subjects, and to appoint delegates. J. C. Williams, Esq., the secretary, attended as a deputation from the society. He sketched the history of the Church-rate struggle in Parliament, and set forth the grounds on which the Executive Committee had decided on accepting the amendments of Her Majesty's Government, at the same time reserving to themselves the right to agitate for the total abolition of Church-rates, in the event of the bill so amended being rejected by either House of Parliament. Referring to Mr. Miall's motion, he described it as the commencement of a *bona fide* and politically honest agitation in relation to all ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland, and pointed to the success of Mr. Spooner, during the former week, in gaining leave to introduce a bill for the discontinuance of the Maynooth Grant, as likely to facilitate the efforts of the party opposed to all religious endowments in that country. Resolutions spoken to by Rev. A. Good, J. A. Merrington, Esq., and others, approving the action of the society in dealing with these matters, were unanimously adopted, and with equal harmony the following gentlemen were requested to represent the meeting at

the approaching Conference—viz., Samuel Morley, Esq., William Underhill, Esq., J. A. Merrington, Esq., and T. T. Curwen, Esq. Messrs. White, Reed, Orellin, and others, also took part in the proceedings.

CONVOCATION.

Convocation met again on Wednesday, the greater part of which day was occupied by the Lower House in considering the report on the discipline of the clergy. The chief interest lay in those portions of the report which provided for the trial of offences involving questions of doctrine, ritual, or the services of the Church. Objection was taken to the proposal that these offences should be tried by the Bishop in whose diocese they might be committed; and the Rev. Mr. Best moved that they should be tried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with the addition of an Archbishop, certain Bishops, and Professors. But the proposal was speedily negatived. After further discussion, it was agreed that the cases in question should be heard and determined by the Bishop of the diocese assisted by a Council of eight clergymen. The question as to the Court of Appeal caused much discussion. The Archdeacon of Maidstone moved two resolutions, to the effect that the principles on which a Court of Appeal should be founded are those embodied in the preamble of the Statute of Appeals, the 24th Henry VIII., c. 12; in which it is declared, that England is governed "by one Head and King; a body politic composed of the spirituality and the temporality;" "the body spiritual having power when any cause of Divine law happened to come into question;" and, recognising the proper function of a court of appeal to be only the application of authoritative decisions to the cause in hand, not the settlement of matters of faith; that no arrangement would be satisfactory to the House "which did not give full security that all questions involving points of doctrine should be dealt with, under the authority of the Crown, by the spirituality, assisted by such legal persons as might be deemed necessary for the ends of justice." Dr. Grant seconded the resolutions. Dr. Elliott and Chancellor Martin protested against the idea that such a court should be constituted solely of divines. But, on a division, the first resolution was carried by 38 to 8, and the second by 37 to 9. As the House could not finish the report, they obtained leave from the Upper House to sit another day.

The sitting of Convocation terminated on Thursday, when an adjournment till the 28th August took place. The main proceedings on the last day, as throughout the session, were confined to the Lower House. In framing the recommendations for a Court of Appeal, the Archdeacon of Berkshire submitted a proposition, to the effect that appeals in questions of doctrine and ritual should be heard by the Privy Council, provided that the Court be composed solely of members of the Church of England; that the Council should submit any questions as to what is doctrine or ritual to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in turn should summon the Bishops to determine the point; and that the point so determined should be reported to the Privy Council. On this an amendment was moved, that the motion required more consideration than the House could then give it; and that amendment was carried. Finally, the report, as amended, was carried to the Upper House by the Prolocutor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that the House would take it into consideration.

Among the notices of motion that did not come on for discussion, was the following, placed on the paper by Dean Milman:—

To propose a petition to the Upper House, praying their lordships to consider the propriety of presenting an address to Her Majesty for the discontinuance of the order requiring the use of the occasional services for the 5th November, the 30th January, and the 29th of May.

THE VOLUNTARIES AND MR. BLACK'S AMENDMENT.

The following correspondence will explain itself:—
To the Editor of the Examiner and Times.

Sir,—I wish to know if the Anti-State-Church Association has a branch society in Manchester. If it has, I hope its officers will be able to explain how it was that, with three exceptions, every Anti-State-Church member of Parliament refused on Tuesday night to vote for a motion intended to strike at all religious endowments in Ireland. It is all very well to hold triennial conferences, but these are mere talk and sham if the parties to them desert their standard on the day of battle.

Surely the good folks of Sheffield will ask Mr. Hadfield how it was he seconded an amendment which he did not vote for.—I am, &c. A VOLUNTARY.

To the Editor of the Manchester Examiner.

Sir,—Though the pert and authoritative tone of your correspondent, "A Voluntary," in Saturday's Examiner, is scarcely entitled to a courteous response, for three reasons, I will venture to suggest a reply to his inquiry—because he may be a genuine voluntary, so jealous of his "standard," that he is ready to condemn those who carry it in the front rank for any apparent hesitancy, even before he knows the cause; because it would have been better had some explanation of the vote he complains of been given by some of the members concerned; and also because the uneducated public ought to be enlightened on a question which is one of parliamentary tactics, rather than of principle. The voluntaries in Parliament, whatever sins may be laid to their door, have hitherto not been chargeable with that of inconsistency. In the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's they would be more obnoxious to the charge of "doggedness."

It is very easy to imagine that Mr. Black's addendum may have been proposed with two objects—first, in the hope that it would have been supported and carried by Government, in which case Mr. Spooner's resolution, thus amended, would inevitably have been negatived, when put in a substantive form, accord-

ing to the rules of the House; and secondly, to afford a decent pretext for voting against Mr. Spooner, after its rejection. It is not a little remarkable that one-half of Mr. Black's supporters, including that honourable member himself, did subsequently vote for the continuance of the Maynooth Endowment; and when one finds Mr. Ellice, one of the tellers, and such moderate Whigs as Mr. Scrutt among its supporters, the very natural suspicion arises, that the amendment was rather a clever device to avoid a disagreeable vote, than a bona fide proposition. The voluntaries were not green enough to fall into the trap, and even Mr. Scholefield, who had formerly proposed an amendment to Mr. Spooner's motion, on this occasion voted against the honourable member for Edinburgh. Besides, there was already a motion before Parliament (made by Mr. Miall) standing for discussion on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., for a committee of the whole House to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and the various grants and endowments for religious teaching in Ireland—a proposition embracing the whole ecclesiastical Irish question, that of Maynooth included; and it might not unreasonably occur to honourable members that, with that opportunity before them, they would prefer taking the Maynooth question by itself.

I hope this explanation will quiet the alarm of your ultra-suspicious correspondent. Many of the men whom he so recklessly condemns have served a very long and trying apprenticeship in the cause of religious freedom, and have, perchance, fought more battles under the "standard" he alludes to, than he has even heard of. At all events, I have no doubt it will satisfy all reasonable voluntaries that their representatives still stand fast to their colours (witness their gallant contest against the *Regium Donum* on Friday night), and are the best judges of the tactics adapted to secure the advancement of their principles. Vigilance is an excellent quality, but "A Voluntary" should beware of allowing it to degenerate into intolerance.

It may, perhaps, turn out that Mr. Hadfield did not second Mr. Black's amendment, and that his name was inserted by mistake in the report of the daily papers.

I am, &c.,

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY.

(From the Scottish Press.)

Mr. Black, we daresay, was mortified and astonished in no ordinary measure when only twenty-one gentlemen said *aye* to his proposition, and 253 said *no*; but his chagrin and surprise reached a climax when he found that the whole body of Voluntary Dissenters in the House—the Baxters, Andersons, and Hasties of Scotland, and the Mialls, Hadfields, and Pellatts of England, with almost every Liberal of any note—went over to the enemy, and marched under the banners of the redoubtable Spooner? Why? Not that these Dissenters do not object to all grants to religious bodies in Ireland being taken away, but because they disapprove of a motion to that effect being engrafted on Mr. Spooner's—especially after the experience which they have had of the real effect of such a proposition. Had they and others friendly to the abolition of all grants taken a different course, Government and the Irish members would have voted with Mr. Black, and then against Mr. Spooner—reducing in fact the whole thing to an absurdity. This happened in the case of a similar amendment, which Mr. Scholefield brought forward a year or two ago, which the Dissenters inadvertently supported, and which had the effect of bolstering up Maynooth. This time they have been better advised; and they acted in concert, no doubt greatly to the chagrin of the Ministerial whips. Mr. Black will have an ample opportunity to show his zeal for voluntarism, "*pur et simple*," when Mr. Miall's resolution comes up, not as an amendment, but as a substantive motion, to the effect "that this House resolve itself into committee to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and other pecuniary provisions made by law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland."

GENERAL BODY OF PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.—The annual meeting of this body was held at the Congregational Library, on Tuesday, April 15; the Rev. Edward Mannering in the chair. After formal business arising out of the minutes of the past year, the Rev. J. Kennedy intimated, that his term of office had now expired, and that it devolved on the Baptists to nominate one of their number as his successor. It was then moved by the Rev. George Smith, seconded by the Rev. Owen Clarke, and resolved, "That the cordial thanks of the body be presented to Mr. Kennedy, for the kind and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the secretariat during the past three years." It was moved by the Rev. W. Miall, seconded by the Rev. W. Campbell, and resolved, "That the Rev. J. H. Hinton be requested to accept the office of secretary for the next three years." Resolutions were also adopted with reference to the Irish Church.

BURIAL BOARD CONTEST AT WHITSTABLE.—During the past month, there has been a good deal of stir in this town in reference to a proposed new burial ground. Orders having been issued for the closing of the churchyard, a meeting was called to consider the best means for providing another—the idea of the Church party evidently tending to an enlargement of the existing one. The Dissenters having got scent of the matter, mustered their forces, and succeeded in defeating the scheme. Another meeting was then determined on, of which due notice was given. Both parties were on the alert. Everything betokened a sharp contest. Preparatory to the vestry meeting it was determined to hold a public meeting to impart information on the question. The boys' school-room, being neutral ground, was applied for, but refused. Then it was determined that the meeting should be held in the Congregational school-room. It came off on Monday, the 14th inst. Mr. Knight presided, and after a few remarks, the Rev. J. Clarke stated the case in detail. A discussion, lengthened and animated, ensued, both Dissenters and Churchmen taking part therein. The meeting terminated in an amicable spirit. At the vestry-meeting on the following day, at eleven o'clock, there was a strong muster of ratepayers. Business moved on smoothly until the names of the members of the new board came on for discussion.

The first taken was the vicar's, to whom the Dissenters, in connexion with several Churchmen, demurred. On a show of hands, the vicar was thrown out by a majority of one. This not satisfying that party, they required the application of Sturges Bourne's Act, when Mr. Young, a Wesleyan, demanded a poll. Such a step quite took them aback, and fearing that the vicar would be ousted, which would assuredly have been the case had not a compromise been offered, it was ultimately arranged that the board should be composed of five Churchmen and four Dissenters, the vicar being among the number. It is many years since so decided a stand against false assumptions has been made. But there is material here which will ultimately be turned to good account in favour of social, political, and religious progress.—From a Correspondent.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—A bill "to provide for the withdrawal from the College of Maynooth of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests," has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Bantick, read a first time, and printed. The preamble recites that the privilege of incorporation and the powers and immunities conferred on the trustees of Maynooth College, and the grant authorised by the act the 8th and 9th of Victoria, chap. 25, "ought to be discontinued." There are four clauses only. The first repeals so much of the recited act as incorporates the trustees of the college. The second saves the rights of the visiting trustees. The third enacts, that after providing for the current expenses of "Commons" and the payment of the salaries of the president, officers, and professors of the college until the expiration of the term of the resident students (not exceeding eight years from the time of their entrance respectively), the grant from the Consolidated Fund to the trustees of the college shall cease. The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sections of the recited act, relating to the appointment of visitors, the holding of visitations, and the visitatorial power of such visitors, are repealed. The bill stands on the order-book for second reading, on Wednesday, May 7th.

SIR W. CLAY'S EXCELLENT SPEECH on moving the second reading of his Church-rate Abolition Bill in the House of Commons, this session, has been published by Ridgway, of Piccadilly. As the pamphlet has been carefully corrected by the right honourable gentleman himself, we have no doubt that many of our readers will be glad to have in their possession a speech containing so many valuable facts and arguments in opposition to the Church-rate grievance.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.—When the House of Commons goes into Committee on this bill, Lord John Russell will move the following clauses:—

2. In lieu of the Oath of Abjuration and of the assurance set forth and prescribed by the said recited act or any other act, the following oath shall be substituted, which shall be entitled, 'An oath for securing the Protestant succession to the Crown as by law established,' and shall be in the words following, that is to say,—

"I, A B, do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession by an Act entitled, 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. So help me God."

And every statutory enactment now in force with respect to the Oath of Abjuration or the assurance hereby abolished shall henceforth apply to the oath hereby substituted, in the same manner as if such last-mentioned oath had been expressly mentioned or referred to in and by such statutory enactments, instead of the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance hereby abolished.

3. Every person permitted by the said act of his late Majesty King William IV. to make his affirmation instead of the Oath of Abjuration and assurance shall, in lieu of the oath hereby substituted, and of the affirmation contained in the last-mentioned Act, make his solemn affirmation in the following words, that is to say:—

"I, A B, being one of the people called Quakers (or one of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, or of the United Brethren called Moravians, as the case may be), do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful to the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act entitled 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and the better securing of the rights and liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants."

The Gloucester Chronicle comforts "all true members of the Church of England" by an announcement that, "notwithstanding all the existing agitation, both in and out of Parliament, upon the subject of Church-rates," "twopence in the pound has been carried at Tirley!"

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH.—Appropos of the discussion in Convocation on the re-admission of Wesleyans into the bosom of the Church, the Watchman says: "The Church of England may some day be thankful that Methodism—from whose shield these ecclesiastical missiles fall pointlessly, and to whose plain sense the language of the Bishop of Exeter is as ridiculous as it is un-catholic, un-Christian, and atrocious—has declined to accept overtures which, in whatever spirit they have been tendered by some, are watched with a regard partly contemptuous, partly insidious, by the Tractarian section of the Anglican community."

KOSUTH IN THE CITY.—A very crowded and highly respectable assembly gathered at the London Tavern on Thursday evening, to hear the first of Kosuth's two lectures on "The Concordat." The chair was taken by Charles Gilpin, Esq., who briefly introduced Kosuth, renewing on the part of the citizens of London the welcome which had been so un-

thusiastically accorded to him on the occasion of his first visit to receive the address voted by the Corporation. Kossuth's reception on Thursday evening must have been highly gratifying to him, and must have assured him of the unabated interest and sympathy felt both in his personal fortunes and in the question of Hungarian freedom. He spoke for nearly two hours, tracing the history of papal encroachment and domination, and showing that of all European states Hungary has ever proved foremost in opposing the insidious policy of the Vatican. He believed that Rome, taking advantage of the present misfortunes of Hungary, sought by the Concordat to strike a special blow at her, and to consummate her political enthralment in the meshes of ecclesiastical despotism. The chair on Friday evening was occupied by F. Bennoch, Esq.

Religious Intelligence.

ANDOVER.—On Wednesday evening, April 9, the Rev. J. Ward, late student of Cheshunt College, was publicly ordained as minister of the Independent Church, Andover, Hants. The Rev. F. W. Meadows, of Gosport, officiated as clerk. The Rev. Robert Hall, of Basingstoke, read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. The Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Eccleston Chapel, London, and formerly pastor of the Church at Andover, briefly explained the meaning of ordination among Independents, and asked the usual questions. The Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton, then offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. James Sherman, Secretary of Cheshunt College, delivered an impressive charge to the young minister, and concluded the service. Besides the above-named ministers, the Rev. Mr. Mattheson, B.A., of Newbury; the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Hurstbourne; and Mr. Burgess and Mr. Mann, of Cheshunt College, were present.

ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Some gentlemen in Leeds, who take an interest in the religious welfare of the people, suggested, a short time ago, the desirableness of united action on the part of the Evangelical bodies, in order that that large proportion of the population who neglect the worship of God may be visited at their homes, and, without naming any particular places, may be invited, in the kindest manner, to avail themselves of the benefits which public religious services are adapted to confer. A meeting of such persons as had offered themselves for the work was held on Tuesday evening, in the Model Infant School-room, Park-street, when about sixty assembled. The Rev. W. Sinclair was called to the chair. Letters were read from the Revs. N. S. Godfrey and G. W. Conder, expressing their cordial concurrence with the object of the meeting, and their regret at not being able to attend. A list was then read, from which it appeared that 140 names had been sent in, and that about thirty other individuals had since offered themselves. An hour and a half was then occupied in discussing details; and as the speakers were all practical men, the conversation was at once useful and interesting. A brief address to be left at the houses visited, which had been kindly written by Mr. Sinclair, was adopted; and at the suggestion of one of the speakers, that gentleman agreed to adapt a part of it for distribution in places of public resort. A card, which persons willing to attend Divine service, but hesitating to go into places to which they were unaccustomed, might present at the doors, so as to secure accommodation without trouble, was also submitted to the meeting. It was thought desirable to obtain not fewer than 200, and if possible 250 names, before commencing, in order that the work might be the more quickly and efficiently performed. A committee was appointed to arrange the districts; and it was suggested that there should be as much mingling as possible of persons from different congregations, so that a feeling of unity might be the more widely diffused. The Rev. Chairman, in closing, expressed the pleasure with which he had witnessed the hearty unanimity which had been manifested, and the practical tone which had pervaded the proceedings. The doxology was then sung, and prayer offered, and an adjournment for a week took place.—*Leeds Mercury.* [The adjourned meeting has since been held. The secretaries stated that the portions of the town which it had been decided to commence with had been divided into small districts, containing from sixty to eighty houses each, and that 110 such districts had been laid out, embracing above 7,000 families. Mr. Sinclair read the address, which he had altered to meet the suggestions made at the former meeting. It was highly approved and unanimously adopted. The meeting, having decided to commence the visitation next Sunday, broke up into groups, for the appropriation of the districts among the visitors; and arrangements were made for visiting 90 out of the 110 districts already laid out.]

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—The public recognition of the Rev. T. Brooks as pastor of the Baptist Church, Bourton-on-the-Water, took place on Tuesday, April 15. In the afternoon, after reading and prayer by the Rev. W. Cherry, of Milton, two addresses were delivered—the first by Rev. J. M. Stephens, of Cirencester, on "The Constitution of a Christian Church;" the second by Rev. J. Wassall, of Blockley, on "Christian Union;" after which the Rev. J. Acock, of Stowe-on-the-Wold, offered the closing prayer. In the evening, after reading and prayer by Mr. Wassall, the Rev. Isaac New, of Birmingham, delivered a very impressive discourse on "The Reciprocal Duties of Pastor and People," and the minister of the place closed the service by prayer.

BRISTOL.—On Thursday evening, the congregation of Bridge-street Chapel presented their esteemed pastor, the Rev. H. I. Roper, with a handsome testimonial, in celebration of the twentieth year of his pastorate. It consisted of an elegant purse, containing 200 sovereigns; a beautifully-chased time-piece,

in ornolu, the gift of the teachers in the Sabbath-school, and an entirely new suit of pulpit robes, from the ladies of the congregation.

BRIDGWATER.—On Friday last, April 18, services of an interesting character were held at the Baptist Chapel in this town, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. G. M'Michael, B.A., late of Gloucester. In the afternoon, the Rev. R. James, of Yeovil, commenced the service by reading and prayer, after which the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., of Bristol, delivered an excellent and appropriate address, on "The Mutual Obligations of Pastor and People." At the close of the service, about 180 friends partook of tea in the school-room, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel. J. W. Sully, Esq., one of the deacons, ably occupied the chair, and, after prayer by the Rev. E. Rodway, of Weston-super-Mare, suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Horton, of Devonport; N. Haycroft, of Bristol; R. Green, of Taunton; E. Webb, of Tiverton; E. Clark, of Twerton; E. H. Jones (Independent), of Bridgwater; and T. Nicholson, Esq., of Sydney. The services were attended by numerous and highly respectable audiences, including the ministers of the various denominations in the town and neighbourhood. Mr. M'Michael has commenced his labours under auspicious circumstances—the congregation is increasing, and the Church, though few in number, is united, and desirous to co-operate with the pastor in efforts to promote the cause of Christ.

CANNON-STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. James Bruce, of Bamford, near Rochdale, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation from the Church worshipping in the above ancient edifice, and purposes commencing his labours there in May.

COVENTRY.—The Rev. W. T. Rosevear has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist Church in this town.

JUBILEE SERVICES IN HONOUR OF THE REV. DR. BROWN, OF EDINBURGH.—The Rev. Dr. Brown, the senior pastor of Broughton-place congregation, Edinburgh, and Professor of Exegetical Theology in the United Presbyterian Church, having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, jubilee services in commemoration of the event were held on Tuesday week. A sermon was preached in the afternoon by the Rev. W. Cairns, of Berwick, in Broughton-place Church, and a public presentation of a silver salver, and a purse containing 610*l.*, took place in the evening in Tanfield-hall, Cannon-mills, which was crowded to excess in every part. Among those present at Tanfield were the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of London, Rev. Dr. Henry Grey, Rev. Principal Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Goold, Professor More, and a large number of United Presbyterian ministers from every part of the country. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, colleague of the Rev. Dr. Brown.

KINGSGATE CHAPEL, HOLBORN.—This new chapel, erected for the use of the Church and congregation lately assembling in Eagle-street, was opened on Thursday. The chapel is built in the Gothic style of architecture. The interior of the building is very commodious and attractive, and gives the idea of a comfortable place of worship the moment you enter. The size of the chapel is sixty-eight feet long by forty-eight feet wide, and is capable of seating about 1,000 persons. The school-room in the rear of the chapel, fifty-six feet long, and divided by a folding partition when required; there is also a spacious ministers' and deacons' vestry, fitted up with every convenience, and for baptising occasions the arrangements are very complete, providing a separate room for male and female candidates, and also for the minister and deacons. The domestic arrangements for tea-meetings and the offices are also very complete. The whole has been executed for the sum of 3,750*l.*, including 450*l.* allowed for the old materials. At twelve o'clock, the Rev. Baptist W. Noel preached a very impressive sermon from the words "Ye, also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house." After the service in the chapel, which was attended by a large congregation, a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen took their seats in the new school-rooms in the rear of the chapel, and partook of an excellent cold collation; the Rev. F. Wills, the pastor of the Church, presiding. Among the ministers present, we observed the Rev. Dr. Angus, Rev. Dr. Wills, Rev. Messrs. W. Brock, J. Leechman, C. Woolcott, C. Stovel, F. Tre-trail, W. Landels, R. Overbury, W. Wallace, W. Miall, D. Katters, J. Russell, W. S. Fishbourne, Owen Clark, J. Bigwood. After dinner, an adjournment took place to the chapel, and a public meeting was held; Mr. W. H. Watson in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Lillycrop, of Windsor, supplicated the Divine blessing. After a few remarks from the Chairman, the Rev. F. Wills read the report of the committee, which set forth the circumstances that gave rise to the movement that has resulted in the new chapel—which have already been recorded in our columns—and mentioned, that of the 3,750*l.* which the building cost, 1,300*l.* was still wanting, notwithstanding that a mortgage for 1,000*l.* had been effected on the place. It was quite an incorrect notion which had gone abroad, that the Church was so wealthy that no external help was required. The property which belonged to the place had been sold to purchase the freehold of the ground, and the people had laboured most earnestly, and done everything in their power. The history of the Church proved most clearly that the spirit of selfishness had never characterised its members, but that on the contrary, they had ever been ready to assist in every good work. He submitted, therefore, that it would be only fair for the Christian public in general now to come forward and aid the Church to meet their present liabilities. Mr. Wills also expressed the cordial thanks of himself and his friends to the Rev. B. W. Noel, the Rev. W. Brock especially, and to all the neighbouring ministers for the advice and help they had given in connexion with the undertaking now so

happily completed. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Brock, C. Stovel, R. Overbury, and Mr. Cartwright, formerly one of the deacons of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Fishbourne concluded the service with prayer. At seven o'clock, the Rev. Samuel Martin preached a masterly sermon to an overflowing congregation. Collections were made after each of the services, and several liberal contributions were made.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—On Sunday last, 20th April, the first of a series of open-air services was held in Rotherham by the students of the College, in which Messrs. Calvert, Redman, and Teasdale took part. As it is confidently expected that large and attentive audiences may be gathered, it is proposed to continue the services through the summer.

PEMBURY GROVE CHAPEL, HACKNEY.—The Rev. Frank Soden, after two years of successful labour in reviving the cause at Union-street Chapel, Brighton, has accepted the unanimous invitation from the Church and congregation at Pembury-grove Chapel, and commences his stated ministry there on the first Sabbath in May.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CANVASS OF LONDON.—The Sunday-school Canvass of the Metropolis, originated by the Sunday-school Union, commenced yesterday (Sunday), with every prospect of a successful result. Mr. Hartley, the Secretary of the Canvass Committee, says: "As far as can be ascertained, the number of canvassers engaged in this important work is not less than eight or ten thousand. About 100,000 copies of the "Appeal to the Christians of London," 400,000 copies of the "Address to Parents," 7,000 canvassers' books, and the same number of recommendation books, have been prepared and put in circulation, and numerous meetings have been held to instruct and interest the canvassers in the several districts of the metropolis." Such an army of Christian labourers, simultaneously perambulating the streets of London, penetrating every court and alley, visiting every house, and seeking to bring under religious instruction the entire youthful population, is probably an event unprecedented in the history of the Church, and richly deserves the hearty sympathy and earnest prayers of every Christian patriot and philanthropist. If the Canvass should only succeed in filling existing schools, a great work will have been done; but if, as some are enthusiastic enough to anticipate, still larger numbers shall manifest their readiness to receive religious instruction, it is to be hoped that the Church of Christ will be ready to furnish the men and the means for supplying all deficiencies, and thereby rendering the Sunday-school machinery fully equal to the necessities of our great metropolis.—*Patriot.*

TESTIMONIAL.—A few evenings ago, a microscope of the value of fifty guineas, by Smith and Beek, was presented to Mr. John Bland, of Pentonville, at a social meeting held in the City-road Congregational Chapel, in acknowledgment of the gratuitous services he has rendered for several years, in conducting the Psalmody on the Lord's-day, in teaching the singing classes, and in the musical taste he has imparted to the congregation. The Rev. W. S. Edwards presided, and about 300 persons were present. The committee of management consulted the wishes of Mr. Bland in the presentation instead of expending the sum collected in an article of mere show, an example worthy of imitation in other quarters. After the business of the evening, anthems and other musical pieces were introduced, which gave a pleasing conclusion to the meeting.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—Last week, the congregation of Verulam Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth, presented a purse containing 100 sovereigns, with an appropriate testimonial, to the Rev. Henry Christmas, in order to mark their esteem for him, and also to evince their regret at the termination of his ministry at that place of worship.

THE NORTH LONDON EVANGELISATION SOCIETY is the title of a new association, whose labours will be confined chiefly, though not exclusively, to out-door work. From the secretary, Mr. W. H. Elliott, 21, Chadwell-street, Myddleton-square, we have received a letter in reference to its claims, from which the following is an extract: "The gratifying results that have already attended open-air preaching, and simultaneous tract distribution, evince the adaptation of the means employed, and their accordance with the circumstances of men in the present day. By these and similar means thousands have heard the Gospel on the Sabbath, who would not enter a place of worship, and not a few have felt its power. Impressed with these considerations, the committee would earnestly and cordially invite Christian men of all denominations, residing in the north of London, and possessing the requisite qualifications, to come forward and assist them in their open-air services on the Sabbath-day. There is ample ground to be cultivated, and of this, with all particulars, information will be given on application to this office. Aid us, reader, in our endeavours to evangelise the masses in the north of London. You who can become voluntary labourers offer your services; and you who cannot go forth to preach the religion of the Cross, aid us with the funds necessary to procure the requisite supplies of religious tracts, and to employ the needful labourers."

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Thursday evening, at Shireland Hall, Birmingham; Mr. J. F. Winfield, treasurer of the institution, in the chair. The report of the committee, which was read by the chairman, stated that the society had been in existence five years; that at its commencement only ten boys were under the care of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, the Principal; and that during the last half year twenty-eight boys had

received instruction. During the past five years upwards of 100 boys had passed the school. Testimonials had been received from various ministers in Birmingham, London, and the country generally, and twenty-eight religious bodies had passed resolutions expressive of sympathy. The contributions of the past year amounted to 500*l.*, a sum considerably larger than in any previous year. The committee reported that with this growing income they had felt it their duty to satisfy themselves and the subscribers that the instruction imparted was of a valuable character. The committee expressed great satisfaction in having, as principal of the institution, a gentleman, under whose guidance and personal tuition the school had so far successfully progressed. Another source of congratulation was the fact that the parents of the pupils belonged to seven different denominations, and it was hoped that nothing would interfere with the unity of feeling which had heretofore been sustained. The Churchman and Dissenter, Wesleyan and Congregationalist, had found in the education of the sons of ministers (poor, though honoured) a common platform, and exhibited the possibility of sustained, united, and harmonious action, which it was hoped would be long and increasingly continued. The financial statement appended to the report showed that the voluntary contributions of the year had been 500*l.*, sums contributed by parents of pupils 320*l.* The balance against the institution had been slightly increased, the present debt being 180*l.* The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that Mr. Morgan, the principal of the school, had been selected as eminently qualified to undertake the training of the youths for whom the institution was founded—who were educated in all respects the same as his private pupils—and the satisfactory results of the late examination were sufficient proof, if any were needed, of the very efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. He hoped that the institution would continue to prosper, and that the blessing of God might rest upon it. Dr. Gordon said the more he observed the working of the institution the more he became convinced of its importance. He valued it especially for its catholicity, and he was happy to see the sons of ministers of so many different denominations in the institution enjoying the same advantages. He believed the institution owed much of its success to the exertions of the present principal. The result of the examination was most gratifying. The Rev. C. Vince said the last report of the institution had been received with general satisfaction. There was a warm feeling in favour of the institution in distant parts of the country, especially in Lancashire and the surrounding districts. Mr. Vince referred to the excellent domestic arrangements of the institution, and in conclusion stated his belief that it never stood higher in public estimation than at the present moment. Resolutions were adopted conveying the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Alliot, Professor Gotch, and the Rev. T. W. Dale, the Examiners; to T. Beilby and J. Henderson, Esqs., the Auditors; and to the office-bearers of the institution for their services during the past year. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND.)

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, moved by Mr. FAGAN,

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved to defer the second reading for six months. The object of the bill, he observed, was to abolish entirely a charge, not upon persons, but upon property, and to confer upon the owners of houses in certain towns in Ireland an exemption from a liability to which that property was subject when they acquired it at the expense of the ministers of the Established Church; so that, instead of being an act of justice, the abolition of this charge would be an act of injustice.

Mr. MEAGHER denied that this was a question of property; it was, he contended, a religious question, the tax being a remnant of the old penal code. Even regarded as a question of property, the charge—upon the hardship and injustice of which he insisted—was unfairly levied.

Mr. BLACK supported the bill. He was, he said, experimentally acquainted with this charge; in Edinburgh there was no tax considered so cruel in its nature as the annuity-tax, which was similar in its character to Ministers' Money in Ireland. He denied that it fell upon the proprietor; it was paid by the tenant.

Mr. MIALl was astonished, after the vote of the previous night, how any one could support an endowment in favour of any class. It appeared to him that in all ecclesiastical matters the right of the strong against the weak prevailed. "Get what you can, and prevent every one else from sharing in it," seemed to be the pervading principle in our ecclesiastical policy. He was amused at the wonderful similarity of the arguments brought forward on all these occasions. In the first place there was always a "compact," and every injustice which was done to those who couldn't help themselves was justified on the plea that our forefathers had behaved themselves iniquitously, and that they had taken care so to make the arrangement as to compel their

descendants to act in the same manner. He could not admit as of any weight the argument that this was a tax upon property, because every tax was a tax upon property—at least it took property out of our pockets to put into those of some one else. At all events, whatever it was, he was satisfied that, if the Government consulted the peace and social tranquillity of the country, they would at once take steps to get rid of all these anomalies, and to cure those injustices which every one who was subjected to them must feel and which no arguments could heal. This tax yielded scarcely anything to the revenue, and, arguing upon every principle of analogy, it was clearly the duty of the House to abolish it.

After a few words from Lord BERNARD, Mr. HORSMAN stated the course of the Government. Their position was difficult and embarrassing. The tax on Ministers' Money stands on a footing similar to that of Church-rates and the annuity-tax. Each is defended on the same ground, viz., that it is a tax not on persons but on property. The fallacy of that argument is, that it assumes that Parliament has no right to entertain any principle contrary to existing laws, however wise and politic it might be to make an alteration in that law. The act of 1854 has been termed a final settlement, but was in fact from first to last a series of mistakes—mistakes such as honourable gentlemen were always liable to fall into when they endeavoured to make a small compromise with a great principle. (Hear, hear.) The objects of that act were to afford some alleviation of the grievances complained of, and to free the clergy from the odium of being the collectors of the tax. An endeavour was made to accomplish the first object by excluding houses under the value of 10*l.* per annum from the operation of the tax; but it appeared from returns which had been laid before Parliament that the number of houses of that description in the towns liable to the tax formed only one-fifth part of the whole number, so that the alleviation of the grievance had been in point of fact merely nominal. Then again, the collection of the tax had been thrown upon the municipal bodies and Poor-law guardians, upon the understanding that the clergy were to receive seventy-five per cent. of the money collected, and what the municipal bodies did not receive was to be considered a debt to the Crown, of which the Lord-Lieutenant was to enforce the payment. Now, the first mistake in the act was to exempt houses under 10*l.* a year, because on what principle should a house valued at 10*l.* a year pay the tax, when those valued at 9*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* escaped? and the next was that in order to relieve the clergy of the odium of collecting the tax, they were given in lieu of 100 per cent. of a certain sum, which it was true they had to collect with great difficulty, 75 per cent. of a nominal income to be paid to them by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The most serious mistake, however, was to impose upon the municipal bodies—the very bodies which had always agitated against the tax—the collection of it. He could not conceive any provision more likely to defeat its own object; and what had been the result? Why, every one of those municipal bodies had expressed a determination not only to resist the payment of the tax, but also not to take the slightest part in enforcing the payment of it upon others. But the House should remember that the act had only been in operation a single year, and it was only proper and just to allow it full time to come into operation, and it would, therefore, be premature at once to say that this tax should be abolished. On the part of the Government, he was prepared to state that, when they had exhausted all the means which the present law gave them of enforcing the payment of the tax, and not being desirous that the question should be annually mooted in that House, they would be disposed to give their best endeavours to effect such a change as would bring about a settlement of this question in a manner which should do justice to all parties. When the present act had had a fair trial, if it should prove defective, if honourable gentlemen on both sides of the House agreed to consider the subject not as a party question, but with the opinion that some settlement was necessary, he believed that some arrangement might be come to which, being in itself just, would satisfy all parties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NAPIER denied the difficulty of enforcing the tax; the Court of Queen's Bench would not hesitate to grant a mandamus to enforce payment. Why did Mr. Horsman make a speech calculated to inflame the minds of the people?

It does not become a member of the Government, in a matter of law and justice, to excite the minds of the people against the law, and then to say to them, "Oh, give it a fair trial!" What Mr. Horsman had in effect said was this—"I have received many deputations against this tax, and have had much friendly intercourse with the parties; and my advice to them was, Continue your resistance a little longer, and this will be a nice little nest-egg for us when we sit on the other side. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not prepared to offer any particular remedy now, but I will take care to be prepared with a plan by which this odious impost shall be swept away." (Loud cheers.) When the honourable and learned gentleman the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Fitzgerald) a few hours ago took the oath at the table he (Mr. Napier) was struck with the words, "I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within the realm as established by the laws." (Hear, hear.) This property—the Ministers' Money—was connected with the Act of Settlement passed in the reign of Charles II.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD pointed out some of the difficulties in taking legal proceedings against the corporations. If the municipal bodies do not collect the tax, it becomes a debt due to the Crown. The Crown cannot go into court for a mandamus, it can only proceed by information; but against whom? Evidently, the corporate bodies. But many of them—as Limerick and Kinsale—possess no corporate property; and the rates they levy are devoted by Act of Parliament

to special purposes. As a lawyer, he must say he looked upon the tax as a tax upon persons whose liability to pay is ascertained by the occupation of certain premises. Mr. Fitzgerald replied to Mr. Napier's personal appeal:—

The right honourable and learned gentleman alluded to the oath which he (Mr. Fitzgerald) had taken at the table within the last two hours. He had pronounced faithfully and conscientiously every word of that oath with the fullest intention on all occasions to observe it; but he must, in the face of that House, say that if he thought the true construction of that oath was to restrain the freedom of his parliamentary action, or to prevent him from exercising his judgment conscientiously upon any subject that might be brought under consideration, rather than he would take that oath or continue to observe it he would at once vacate his seat. He believed that according to the true interpretation of that oath it never was intended to interfere with the free exercise of his judgment on any question that came before Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. MAGUIRE had felt every degree of moral temperature during the speech of the Chief Secretary. At one moment warmed with hope, at another chilled with despair, until, finally, by a *coup de grace*, the right honourable gentleman destroyed all illusion upon the subject. A prospect was held out of some ingenious thumb-screws being found in the armoury of Dublin Castle, which would be put upon the corporations; but he was quite sure the municipal bodies were ready to encounter any amount of inconvenience, whether in person or property, in resisting the imposition of this tax. (Hear, hear.) The right honourable gentleman who moved the amendment said, nothing was more despicable than to palm off an imaginary grievance for a real grievance. In Cork there was a population of about 100,000, of which 15,000 were Protestants. No doubt the Protestants paid this tax and paid it unwillingly, but the great pressure was on the Catholics. The tax was for the cure of souls, but whose souls? The souls of 15,000—a very small minority out of a total of 100,000. Was that a real grievance or not? (Hear, hear.) In Limerick the population was almost entirely Catholic. Out of 56,000 there were not 5,000 Protestants. Was this tax upon the majority for the advantage of a small minority of the people of Limerick a real grievance or not? (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished Mr. Horsman had plainly declared what the Government would do. Either they should say that they would exhaust the legal means of enforcing the act of 1854, and if there is a fatal objection, bring in a bill to provide for the collection of the tax; or they should abolish it altogether. It appeared to him there were only two courses possible. One was to say that they would exhaust the means of the law to enforce the act of 1854, and, if there should be any fatal objection to applying the present law, that they would bring in some bill by means of which the tax might be collected. The other course was to adopt the plan of the honourable gentleman who brought forward this bill, and repeal the tax, not because it was without defence, but because it was not worth the contention and vexation it occasioned, when there were sufficient funds to supply all the spiritual wants of Protestants by means of the Church revenues. (Hear.) For his own part, he was quite ready to adopt either of those courses. But for the Chief Secretary to leave the matter for agitation, after having long considered it, seemed to him to be the very worst course which could be adopted. (Cheers.) He should certainly vote with the Government against the bill; but he trusted the Government would take either one course or the other, and not leave the question in suspense. (Hear, hear.) *If it would give peace to the country he was quite ready to get rid of this tax altogether.* (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HORSMAN said, what the noble lord had suggested was precisely the course the Government had adopted. Proceedings were being instituted under the law officers of the Crown, and the Government only waited to see the result of those proceedings.

Mr. FAGAN had naturally supposed that, when the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Horsman) acceded to office he would have induced the Government to adopt the views which at all times, when out of office, he had expressed in favour of a total abolition of Ministers' Money. (Hear.) When he found the Government coming down and supporting a measure for the abolition of Church-rates in England, an impost amounting to 700,000*l.* a-year, he did suppose that, as there was no difference in principle between Church-rates in England and Ministers' Money in Ireland, the time had come when he might cease to be a humble agitator in this question. He owned he felt deeply disappointed at the course which the Government had pursued. (Cheers.)

On a division, the amendment was carried by 201 to 121; and the second reading was "put off" for six months.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The Earl of ELGIN asked, on Thursday, whether there is any truth in the report that the Government intend to increase the British forces in Canada?

Lord PANMURE, in reply, gave the following explanation:—

There is a general impression out of doors that a very large force is about to embark for British North America. It is quite true that it is our intention to send back to North America a certain number of regiments which were taken from that part of Her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of carrying on the war; and it is not improbable that in the new organisation of the army, by divisions and brigades which is contemplated, there will, over all the North American provinces, be a small addition to the British army; but the impression that we are about to send thither a large force for purposes of aggression is entirely without foundation. It is also stated—and I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining that too—that large quantities of munitions of war are being

sent to British North America. The fact is, that during the war we drew from the British North American stores almost all the munitions of war, in the shape of gunpowder and other materials, which they contained. All that is now being done is to replace the stores which were drawn thence.

THE LORD PRESIDENT'S EDUCATION BILL.

The Bishop of OXFORD asked the President of the Council what was the intention of the Government with regard to the bill touching education which he had introduced into their Lordships' House?

Earl GRANVILLE said that, although one of the principles upon which his bill was founded was involved in the propositions which had recently been discussed in another place, he did not think it logically followed that, because those propositions had been rejected, a similar fate would necessarily attend his measure, which was wholly of a permissive character. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, very undesirable, when measures were not likely to be carried, or at least when the Government did not see their way to carrying them, that they should be proceeded with at the risk of exciting any sectarian and angry feelings, and for those reasons he did not propose to press this measure on their Lordships' attention any further, at least during the present session.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

On Friday night, the House of Lords had a discussion on transportation and the ticket-of-leave system. It was raised by Earl STANHOPE, who went over the subject in a speech calling attention to the present state of the law on secondary punishments. His object was to show how difficult it is for ticket-of-leave men to obtain honest employment in this country; how the difficulties are inherent in the system of retaining convicts in England; and how no improvements of detail can remove them. He wished it to be considered, whether, consistently with the principle that convicts ought not to be sent to any colonies without the fullest assent of the colonists themselves, the Government could not find a new colony for the reception of criminals?—he suggested Moreton Bay. He hoped to see the foundation of a system that would be just to the Government, the colony, and the criminal.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the whole House approved of transportation when it could be carried out. He was glad Lord Stanhope acknowledged the principle that it is out of the question for the Mother-country to send convicts to a colony not cordially prepared to receive them. Perhaps he would move for a select committee to inquire into the whole subject?

The matter was debated for some hours. Earl GREY and the Earl of DERBY concurred, on a general view of the subject, that it was desirable some new penal colony should be founded, precautions being taken against the evils of the old system of transportation, when convicts were herded together instead of being dispersed. Lord CAMPBELL renewed his often-expressed objections to the abolition of transportation. On the other hand, Lord LYTTELTON stood out stoutly against the revival of transportation. It was owing to the transportation policy that English colonies until a recent period, stood so low in the opinion of the world. He suggested that exile or banishment should be substituted for transportation; by which he meant that convicts subjected to the longer terms of imprisonment should, when liberated, be declared exiles, and subjected to heavy punishment if ever found again in this country. He thought they would go to the United States. The Earl of HARROWBY and the Lord CHANCELLOR defended the present system.

Several Peers having concurred in Earl Granville's suggestion that there should be an inquiry, Lord STANHOPE said that he deferred to their recommendations, and on a future evening he would move for a committee.

THE ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

On Friday evening, Sir BENJAMIN HALL stated what the Government intend to do with regard to a road through St. James's-park. Describing the difficulties that stand in the way of opening a road from Waterloo-place to Storey's-gate, and from the East end of the Mall to Charing Cross, he said that the roads he intends to make are a road commencing in Pall-mall, passing through the German Chapel, and proceeding along the paved road into the Mall, thence passing in front of the Palace, and running out by Buckingham-gate; and a road for the convenience of pedestrians, which would run over the ornamental water by means of a bridge.

In the course of a short conversation, on Monday, on the proposed improvements in the park, the Earl of CLANRICARDE expressed his satisfaction that the Duke of York's Column is not to be removed. He denied that he had been influenced by any private considerations in what he had said on the subject.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Lord RAYNHAM wished to be informed by whose directions a large building had been erected in Hyde-park, and under what estimate would the expense be provided? Mr. MONSELL said that the building was erected on the authority of Lord Panmure, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Works. (Cries of "No, no!") The Chancellor of the Exchequer would submit an estimate of the expense.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER—"May we ask what that purpose is?" ("Hear, hear!" and laughter.) Mr. MONSELL—"For fireworks." ("Oh, oh!" and a laugh.)

Colonel KNOX asked whether the Chief Commissioner of Works sanctioned the building?

Sir BENJAMIN HALL—"That was no part of my duty: I have nothing to do with sanctioning the erection of the building." (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. GEORGE DUNDAS three times put the question—"What are the fireworks for?" The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—"I was not aware that the honourable

gentleman was serious in putting his question—"Oh, oh!" and a laugh—or I would have answered it. If he seriously puts the question with any doubt as to what the answer will be, I may state to him that the building has been erected in Hyde-park with a view to the celebration of peace." (Cheers and laughter.)

On Monday, the preparations making in the parks and elsewhere, to celebrate the conclusion of peace, furnished topics for a lively conversation. Various queries were urged respecting the purpose, excuse, authority, and cost of these displays; and upon the motion that the House, on rising, should adjourn to Thursday next, the subject was revived, and the debate protracted in a more formal shape. Mr. MONSELL, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Sir G. GREY interposed many explanations and vindictory remarks, stating, among other facts, that the pyrotechnic exhibitions in question were ordered by the War Department, would cost about 8,000*l.*, would be paid for out of the vote for war expenditure, and would be extended to the Victoria park, so as to enable the dwellers in the eastern districts of London to participate in the show. In the discussion upon this topic some lively comments upon the reported terms of the Treaty of Peace were enounced by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Lord J. MANNERS and other members, eliciting replies from the HOME SECRETARY and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. The question was at length allowed to drop.

INDIAN ANNEXATION.

The state of the Revenue of India was brought forward by Sir E. PERRY, who, in a speech of figures, showed that there is an increasing annual deficit, and concluded with deprecating the system of annexation. He read a statement of the profit and loss resulting from the annexation of Scinde, Satara, the Punjab, Pegu, Martaban, and Nagpore, which showed a net deficiency, allowing for excess of revenue, of 288,000*l.* But this, he said, gave an inadequate idea of the loss, because there had been a large addition to the military charges, which had increased to the amount of 2,945,000*l.* Annexation was unsound upon financial principles; but, on the higher grounds of right and justice, and the obligations of every Christian Power, that House, he said, was called upon to check a system which must tarnish the British name and weaken the British rule.

Mr. VERNON SMITH declined to enter into any detailed statement at that time. The proper occasion was, when the East India Budget was before the House; and Sir E. Perry had made no motion. Annexation was not to be considered with reference solely to pecuniary profit. If a particular annexation got rid of perpetual inquietude, it was impossible to say what its value might not be. Every annexation of territory must be taken by itself; and, besides, it was unfair to judge of the result during the first four or five years. He also questioned the accuracy of Sir E. Perry's figures; observing, that the outlay upon public works, including works of irrigation, which he had taken at 1,200,000*l.*, was therefore, in a single item, nearly half the deficit of revenue. He admitted, that the next great item arose from annexation, which would, however, ultimately realise a surplus revenue. Increase of charge, not only in the military expenditure, but in the allowances of civil servants, was an item difficult to keep down in India. With regard to the annexation of Oude, he believed, that when the papers were before the House, the public, so far from being dissatisfied, would wonder that such a state of things should have been allowed to exist so long by a Power which was paramount in India. He should have to announce, in his statement of the Indian finances, that the deficit of the last year was less than 1,900,000*l.*

Mr. OTWAY took the same view as Sir E. Perry, and observed that Mr. Smith had not touched the moral question, what were to be the geographical limits of the doctrine that one State might take possession of the territory of another on the plea of misgovernment. The annexation of Oude was a direct violation of treaty.

Sir J. W. HOOGE, correcting some misapprehensions of Sir E. Perry and Mr. Otway, gave an analysis of the revenues and the charges during the last six years; which would explain, he said, the reason why there was a surplus in some years, and a deficit in others. In the first four there was a surplus, and a deficit in only the two last. But the important question was, how far the causes which had brought about this deficit were permanent, and how far temporary? The land revenue was diminished by dearths; the opium by disturbances in China. An enormous outlay had been caused by barracks for European troops; and in the last two years a considerable sum had been expended on education. Upon the whole, the deficit had arisen from causes mostly temporary, while the increased charges would be reduced when the country was restored to tranquillity. On annexation and adoption, he challenged a discussion of any particular instance; denying that the abstract opinions of illustrious men, cited by Sir E. Perry—some of which, he said, were mere truisms—had any application to the cases in question, many being cases of failure of heirs and lapses to the paramount Power. With regard to Oude, the only difficulty would be, to defend the Government, which had the right and power to dictate, for not sooner interfering.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, however, condemned the policy of annexation, as being founded upon the most flagrant disregard of justice; and, with this, the subject dropped.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the remainder of the Civil Service estimates. The first vote was that of 39,004*l.* to defray the expenses of Non-conforming Society and Dissenting ministers in Ireland.

Mr. PALLATT moved the reduction of the vote by the sum of 37,639*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for forty-four ministers (first class) at 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* each, and 485 ministers (second class) at 69*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* each. The claims of these ministers could not, he contended, be recognised on any principle whatever. There were eleven sects in Ireland receiving no assistance from Government grants, and he saw no reason why the other denomination—which was not the popular one—should be supported by the State.

Mr. KIRK supported the vote. The grant had been originally given in lieu of tithes, and it would now be an act of injustice to repeal it. As to the scheme proposed by the honourable member for Southwark, statistics proved that a similar scheme had failed in England, and how then could it be expected to succeed in a country like Ireland which was so much poorer? He felt bound to say that in his opinion it was to the credit of successive Governments that not one of them had ever made any attempt to interfere with this grant.

Sir J. FITZGERALD said that after the vote which the House had agreed to upon the subject of the grant to Maynooth, he felt himself bound to support the amendment.

Mr. HADFIELD said, the contributions of these congregations towards the support of their ministers were ridiculously small. In one case they amounted only to one shilling from every member of the congregation. He cordially supported the amendment, and he felt convinced that sooner or later the odious vote would be removed from the estimates.

Mr. KIRK said he gave twice as much annually for the support of his religion as the honourable member did for his. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The committee then divided; when the numbers were:—

For the amendment	60
Against it	230
Majority	—170

Mr. HADFIELD said, although he had been defeated, still he was not dismayed, for he felt that his cause was a good one, and that he must ultimately succeed; he should, therefore, move that the vote be reduced by the sum of 3,097*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being the allowance for forty-two ministers, who had an income of 100*l.* or upwards. There were thousands of the clergy of the Church of England, who, upon an average, did not receive 100*l.* a year, and why should the Rev. Dr. Morgan, who received from his congregation 350*l.* a year, receive also a grant of 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* from the public money? The Rev. Dr. Montgomery received from his congregation 129*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and it was proposed to vote to him a grant of 96*l.* 6*s.*

The committee then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the amendment	39
Against it	214
Majority against the amendment	—175

Mr. KERSHAW protested against grants of public money being made to the Nonconformists of Ireland. He believed that a number of the Irish Presbyterians themselves were anxious that the grant should be abolished. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No.") Their brethren in Scotland were certainly opposed to it. He also objected to the mode in which the grant was distributed. There were 323 ministers, for distributing the fund to whom Dr. Cooke got 1*l.* each. The total amount he distributed was 23,345*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and he believed that a banker's clerk would undertake the distribution for 5*s.* per cent. Dr. Montgomery's was a still more glaring case. He distributed the grant, amounting to 2,900*l.*, to thirty-nine ministers, who were Unitarians, at the rate of about 6*l.* per head, while a banker's charge would be about 75*l.* Dr. Cooke also received 250*l.* as Professor of Calvinistic Theology, and Dr. Montgomery 200*l.* as Professor of Unitarian Theology. The system of distributing the grants ought to be altered at once, and he therefore moved that the vote be reduced by 500*l.*, the amount of agents' salaries and allowances.

Mr. CAIRNS said the honourable member had drawn a parallel between the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterians of Ireland, which was not very accurate. The members of the Free Church of Scotland were Presbyterians, who had not the least love of the voluntary principle, and were anything but voluntaries. (Hear, hear.) They would be glad to have their endowments again if they could have them on their own terms. The Presbyterians had their endowments upon their own terms, and the circumstances of the two bodies were therefore very different. The distribution of the bounty was a pure question of business. The honourable member said a banker might be got to distribute the grant for much less. But this was not a business that a banker could or would do. The gentlemen who distributed it had not only to give the money, but to keep an account of pew-rents, to see that the congregation reached a certain amount, and that the rules for receiving the *Regium Donum* were complied with, and they had to keep up a certain supervision and superintendence of ministers and congregations. Then the congregations were scattered over many districts of Ireland, and the clergymen distributing the fund had to bring the money into the hands of those who received it, without charge. It was for these complicated services that the remuneration was given. It ought to be mentioned that Dr. Cooke received no *Regium Donum* himself, although he might, if he chose to claim it, receive the allowance of a minister of the first class. He therefore, in fact, performed the business of an agent upon terms that no banker could be got to distribute

the fund. (Hear, hear.) The remuneration paid to Dr. Cooke and Dr. Montgomery had been fixed upon a careful consideration of the duties they had to perform, and if there were to be a reconsideration of the question let it be reconsidered in a proper way and upon a fitting occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HADFIELD said that, so far as he could learn, the House of Commons, by these allowances, had been paying the debt upon Dr. Cooke's chapel. The Free Church of Scotland only proved the case of the voluntary system. The efforts of the members of the Free Church of Scotland had astounded Christendom, for they had raised by voluntary contributions no less a sum than 3,000,000*l*. They did not ask for assistance out of the public funds, and he hoped that, following their example, the committee would hear no more of the *Regium Donum*.

The committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the amendment 40
Against 198
Majority against — 158

Mr. CROSBY then moved that the Chairman report progress.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped, as the House had been occupied till a late hour in the evening with a discussion on Indian affairs, and only one vote had yet been proposed, that the honourable gentleman would not persevere in this motion.

The committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For reporting progress 16
Against it 211
Majority — 195

Mr. BARNES then moved that the item of 346*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. for five ministers of new Nonconformist congregations be deducted from the vote. He protested in the name of justice and of religion against this grant, which he regarded as unjust in its character, and as damaging to the Christian religion.

Mr. HADFIELD hoped the committee would have the advantage of hearing an expression of opinion from some right honourable gentleman on the Treasury bench upon this subject.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, the question was one which had been so frequently discussed, and the arguments they had heard to-night in favour of the voluntary principle as opposed to the principle of endowment were so hackneyed and familiar to the House, that he thought the members of the Government had exercised a wise discretion in abstaining from taking any part in the discussion. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. BARNES said, he would not give the committee the trouble of dividing, and withdrew his amendment.

The vote was agreed to, as was also a vote of 6,062*l*. for charitable allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

THE CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on Monday, in moving the second reading of the Church Discipline Bill, described the mixed powers and functions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and stated that the present bill referred exclusively to their ecclesiastical jurisdiction. An act relating to the Law of Divorce had already been introduced in that House; another bill affecting the power of the Ecclesiastical Courts over wills had been brought into the House of Commons, because it involved many claims to compensation. The old form of process before the Ecclesiastical Courts was so cumbrous, dilatory, and expensive that some change was necessary. The present bill proposed that assessors (barristers), should sit with and act for the bishop; that four of these assessors or assessors be appointed, superseding all vicars-general throughout the country; the assessors to be appointed by two Irish bishops, two English bishops, and the Bishop of London; before exercising any of their powers they are to subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles. The jurisdiction of the Bishops' Court extends to offences committed by clerks in holy orders and the proceedings necessary to enforce a due administration of the sacraments and the rites and ceremonies of the Church. All proceedings under the act are to be commenced within two years of the offence. There is an appeal from the Diocesan Court to the Provincial Court, and from the Provincial Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of DERRY approved the measure, though some of the details might require modification to render it more acceptable to the English bishops. He read a document in support of the bill, signed by the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Armagh and Dublin.

The Bishop of EXETER strongly condemned the bill. The fifteenth clause destroyed the authority of the bishop of the diocese, and vested it at the pleasure of the Archbishop. If the Irish bishops approved that clause—if they did not feel the sanctity and Divine right of the Diocesan episcopacy—they thereby separated themselves from the Church of England. He hoped the House would refuse to go into committee on the bill. He minutely criticised the details of the measure, and denounced them as ill-considered and miscalculated, involving a large expenditure for inadequate objects, derogatory to the bishops and degrading to the Church, which it would deprive of every power of independent action. The Bishop of BANGOR spoke against the bill.

The Earl of HARROWBY denied that the bill gave any new authority to the Archbishop. The other objections to the measure of last year, he contended, had been removed. The Bishop of OXFORD and the Earl of DERBY addressed the House in opposition to the bill. The Bishop of CASHEL supported it.

Their Lordships then divided. There appeared for the second reading—

Contents 33
Non-contents 41
Majority against the second reading — 8
The bill is consequently thrown out.
The House then adjourned until Thursday.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTARS.

Mr. MALINS defended Messrs. Grissell and Co. from the serious imputations of the War Minister and the Clerk of the Ordnance (Mr. Monsell), respecting the alleged defects in certain mortars furnished by that firm to the Government. Examining, in detail, the charges on which the Messrs. Grissell had been declared guilty of a fraudulent concealment of the defects in the iron castings in question, he contended that the facts of the case did not substantiate any allegations of criminality against the firm. It was denied that the mortars were imperfect; but he should come to the conclusion that the imperfections were either immaterial or unavoidable.

Mr. MONSELL urged that the Messrs. Grissell were blamed, not so much for the defects of the mortars they had supplied, as for the attempt to conceal and disguise them. This view of the case he supported by citing the reports of various well-qualified officers who had specially investigated the question.

Mr. G. DUNDAS expressed his conviction, arrived at, he said, after a full investigation, that the Messrs. Grissell were perfectly guiltless of the fraud laid to their charge.

Further remarks in exculpation of the contractors were offered by Colonel BOLDERO, Mr. EVELYN, Mr. Alderman CUBITT, Sir J. PAKINGTON, and Mr. TITE. The subject then dropped, and the motion for adjourning over until Thursday was agreed to.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the civil service and miscellaneous estimates.

On the vote of 80,000*l*. for the British Museum, which was moved by Lord J. RUSSELL, a prolonged discussion arose. The recent appointment of Mr. Panizzi was especially censured by Mr. M. MILNES, who considered the selection of a foreigner for the chief administration of the Museum as an undeserved disparagement of British literary men.

The appointment in question was defended by the SPEAKER, who declared that in selecting Mr. Panizzi as chief librarian the only object that had been kept in view was his personal fitness for that office. The not being a native born subject of England constituted, he submitted, no sufficient disqualification, and he pointed out as a matter of fact that two previous librarians had been also foreigners. The right honourable gentleman proceeded to vindicate the general principles on which the patronage belonging to the Museum establishment had been administered by the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor, his two colleagues in that trust, and himself.

Mr. DISRAELI said, no satisfactory solution of the difficulty met with in the Museum could be found except by the division of the great subjects, literature, science, and art, the present building being not too large for the first. He defended Mr. Panizzi against what he designated as a personal attack upon him by Mr. Milnes, who had not, however, he observed, alleged a single objection to his selection except that he was a foreigner. In his (Mr. Disraeli's) opinion if the trustees had not appointed Mr. Panizzi to the post, they would have acted with great injustice and offered discouragement to meritorious public servants.

The vote was then agreed to, as well as a vote of 18,626*l*. for the Board of Health, after a long discussion. The Chairman was then ordered to report progress. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the second reading of the Fire Insurance Bill, stated that its object was to remedy a defect in the existing law, by which the duty was charged only when the insurance was effected in this country. It provided that insurances on property here should pay the duty whether the policy were issued here or in another country.

Mr. WILKINSON considered this to be an unwise measure; that it would not effect the object in view, while it would drive business from this country. The better course would be to reduce the duty. He moved to defer the second reading for six months. Mr. E. DENISON believed that the bill would be inoperative, except that it might produce the effects predicted by Mr. Wilkinson. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the reduction of the duty to 1*s*. would cause a sacrifice of revenue of between 600,000*l*. and 700,000*l*. a year, and he did not think the burden of the tax was severely felt. Mr. HENLEY remarked that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not shown that the bill would save the revenue. He thought it would prove mere waste paper, and that the revenue would gradually slip away. Mr. KINNAIRD moved the adjournment of the debate. A discussion of some length ensued, in the course of which Mr. TITE called attention to the effect of the average clause in foreign policies, and ultimately the debate was adjourned until Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday, the House of Commons went into Committee on the Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill; but, before long, the law-officers of the Crown not being present to decide between members who differed as to the interpretation of clauses, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the House resumed.

Four notices of motions in the House of Commons stood for Thursday, any one of which would have furnished matter for a night's debate. First, Sir Joshua Walsley was to ask for leave to introduce a bill to extend the franchise and amend the repre-

sentation in England and Wales. Secondly, Sir Erskine Perry was to bring before the House the state of the law as affecting married women. Thirdly, Mr. MURROUGH was to propose the abolition of property qualification. Fourthly, Mr. DILLWYN desired to abolish public executions. Nevertheless, the requisite "forty" to form a House were not present at four o'clock.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH drew the attention of the Government to a case of torture in Bengal, in which the person offending had been sentenced to be imprisoned in irons for five years. The Duke of ABERL, who "rejoiced at the severity of the punishment," promised that a full report of the case should be laid on the table. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated how his friend Sir Charles Napier dealt with a case which, although not similar to this, was one of great enormity. Slavery had been abolished in Seinde; but, as Sir Charles was marching through the country, a man informed him that his master still kept him as a slave. Sir Charles sent for the master, put him in irons, and carried him through the country, showing him to the people.

The Earl of ABERMARE presented a petition from the European and native merchants of Singapore, remonstrating against the introduction by the Government of India of the rupee as the currency of that settlement instead of the Spanish dollar, which had been long established, and was found convenient and satisfactory. Earl GRANVILLE admitted that the home Government had doubted the expediency of the measure, and instructions had been given that its effects should be closely watched.

Mr. E. DENISON asked what the Government intended to do with reference to the postal communication with Australia? Mr. WILSON said, if the Government received a suitable tender they were fully prepared to accept it. The tenders would be thrown open to all, as the best means of ascertaining public opinion. The Admiralty would not specify any class of vessels.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL, in answer to a question from Viscount Chelmsford, stated the position in which the contemplated monument to the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral stood. The late Sir William Molesworth had asked four eminent sculptors to send in models; only two complied, but none of the models sent in were approved of. A balance of nearly 25,000*l*. remained in hand of the 80,000*l*. voted to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late Duke, and it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move that that sum be applied to the erection of a monument. Should the House adopt the motion, he (Sir Benjamin Hall) intended to ask a large number of sculptors to send in designs, and thus ascertain what the artistic skill of the country could produce.

Mr. WALFORD, on Friday, gave notice, that, on the 6th May, he would submit a motion with respect to national education in Ireland; and Mr. FAGAN gave notice, that, on an early day, he would move resolutions on the subject of Ministers' Money in Ireland. Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY also gave notice, that on the 8th May, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament. The announcement provoked a laugh.

On Thursday, two remarkable petitions were presented to the House of Lords in favour of the Marriage-Law Amendment Bill. The first was from Bradford, in Yorkshire, bearing 4,013 signatures, including those of the mayor, town-clerk, ten justices of the peace, thirteen clergymen and Dissenting ministers, forty students of Airedale College, and 721 married women. The second was from Sheffield, signed by 4,851 persons, including the mayor, eight magistrates, five aldermen, two clergymen, and ten Dissenting ministers.

Mr. Lowe's new bill on the law of partnership, has been printed as follows: "Whereas, it is expedient to amend the law relating to partnership: be it, therefore, enacted as follows: 1. This act shall not apply to the business of a banker. 2. The term 'trader' shall include any person, partnership, company, or body corporate carrying on any trade, business, or undertaking. 3. No person making a loan to any trader shall be deemed to be a partner of, or to be subject to any liabilities incurred by such trader by reason only that he receives, as a compensation for such loan, a portion of the profits made in any business carried on by such trader. 4. No person, being an agent or servant or person in the employ of any trader, shall be deemed to be a partner of, or to be subject to any liabilities incurred by, such trader by reason only that he receives, as a remuneration for his services as such agent or servant, a portion of the profits made in any business carried on by such trader. 5. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, any portion of the profits made by any trader in his business, shall, by reason of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of, or to be subject to any liabilities incurred by such trader."

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

MAYMOOTH.

The following is the minority that supported Mr. Adam Black's amendment, to add the following words to Mr. Spooner's motion on Tuesday last, condemnatory of the Maymooth endowments: "And at the same time to take into consideration the other Parliamentary grants made to religious denominations in Ireland." The House divided: Ayes, 21; Noes, 253.

AYES.

Byng, Hon. G. H. C.	Jackson, William	Scobell, Captain
Craufurd, E. H. J.	Laing, Samuel	Stanley, Hon. W. O.
Dillwyn, Lewis L.	Martin, P. W.	Strutt, Rt. Hon. E.
Fergus, John	Phillimore, J. G.	Whitman, James
Forster, Charles	Pigott, Francis	Williams, William
Gardner, Richard	Pilkington, James	
Grenfell, Charles W.	Price, W. P.	
Hindley, Charles	Ricardo, Osman	

TELLERS.

Black, Adam
Kilgus, Edward

Mr. Spooner's resolution was carried by 159 to 142.

AYES.		
Adderley, Charles B.	Ewart, William	Mostyn, Hon. T. E. M. L.
Agnew, Sir Andrew	Farnham, Edward B.	Mowbray, John R.
Anderson, Sir James	Fellowes, Edward	Napier, Right Hon. J.
Archdall, Capt.	Ferguson, Sir James	Napier, Sir Charles
Bailey, Sir Joseph	Floyer, John	Newark, Viscount
Baldock, Ed. J.	Forester, Rt. Hon. Col.	Noel, Hon. G. J.
Barnes, Thomas	Forster, Sir G.	North, Colonel
Barrington, Viscount	Freeston, Colonel	Ossulston, Lord
Bateson, T.	Gallway, Sir Wm. P.	Packe, C. W.
Baxter, Wm. E.	Gardner, Richard	Palk, Lawrence
Bell, James	Gilpin, Colonel	Palmer, Robert
Bennet, Philip	Goddard, Ambrose L.	Peacocke, G. M. W.
Bentley, G. W. P.	Graham, Lord M. W.	Pellatt, Apsley
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W.	Greaves, Edward	Percy, Hon. J. W.
Bernard, Viscount	Greenall, Gilbert	Phillimore, R. J.
Bignold, Sir S.	Grogan, Edward	Pigott, Francis
Blackburn, Peter	Guinness, Richard B.	Pikington, James
Boldero, Colonel	Gurney, John H.	Repton, G. W. J.
Bramley-Moore, J.	Gwyn, Howell	Robertson, P. F.
Brocklehurst, John	Hadfield, George	Rolt, Peter
Buck, Colonel	Hamilton, Lord C.	Rust, James
Buller, Sir John Y.	Hardy, Gathorne	Seymour, W. D.
Burrell, Sir C. M.	Hastie, Alexander	Sibthorp, Major
Cairns, H. M. Calmont	Hayes, Sir Edmund	Smith, John B.
Campbell, Sir A. I.	Hill, Lord Arthur E.	Smith, W. M.
Carnac, Sir J. R.	Johnstone, James	Smollett, Alexander
Chambers, John	Jolliffe, Sir W. G. H.	Stafford, Marquis of
Child, Smith	Jolliffe, Hedworth H.	Stanhope, James B.
Cholmondeley, Ld. H.	Jones, Admiral	Stracey, Sir Henry J.
Clive, Hon. R. W.	Keating, H. S.	Stuart, Captain
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Kendall, Nicholas	Sturt, Henry G.
Coles, Henry B.	Kerrison, Sir E. C.	Thompson, George
Cowan, Charles	Kershaw, James	Tite, William
Craufurd, E. H. J.	King, James K.	Tollemache, John
Crook, Joseph	Kinnaird, Hn. A. F.	Tomlin, George
Crossley, Frank	Kitchbull, Wm. F.	Trall, G.
Davie, Sir H. R. F.	Laing, Samuel	Trollope, Rt. Hon. Sir J.
Davies, John L.	Langton, W. Gore	Vance, John
Davison, Richard	Lockhart, Wm.	Vansittart, George H.
Dod, John W.	Lushington, C. M.	Verner, Sir W.
Duckworth, Sir J. T. B.	Mackie, John	Vyse, Colonel
Duke, Sir James	McGregor, James	Waddington, David
Duncan, George	McGregor, John	Walcott, Admiral
Duncombe, Hon. A.	Masterman, John	Warren, Samuel
Duncombe, Hon. O.	Matheson, Sir J.	Whatman, James
Dundas, Frederick	Maxwell, Hon. J. P.	Wickham, H. W.
Dunlop, A. M.	Miall, Edward	Wise, John A.
Du Pre, C. G.	Miles, William	Wood, B. T.
East, Sir J. B.	Milligan, Robert	Yorke, Hon. E. T.
Egerton, Sir Phillip	Mills, Thomas	
Egerton, W. T.	Mitchell, William	
Egerton, E. C.	Montgomery, Sir G.	
Ellice, Edward	Morris, David	

NOES.

Acton, Joseph	Greville, Col. F.	Paquet, Lord A.
Andros, Edmund	Halford, Sir Henry	Palmerston, Viscount
Atherton, W.	Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir B.	Paxton, Sir Joseph
Bailey, Crawshaw	Hankey, Thomson	Peel, F.
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.	Harcourt, G. G.	Perry, Sir T. E.
Ball, John	Hayter, Rt. Hon. W. G.	Phillips, J. H.
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.	Heard, John I.	Pinney, Colonel
Beamish, F. B.	Henchy, D. O'Connor	Ponsonby, Hon. A. G. J.
Beamont, W. B.	Heneage, Geo. F.	Portal, Melville
Berkeley, G. C. L.	Henley, Rt. Hon. J.	Power, Nicholas
Biddulph, R. M.	Herbert, Henry A.	Price, W. P.
Black, Adam	Heywood, James	Pritchard, John
Blake, Martin J.	Higgins, Colonel O.	Ramsden, Sir J. W.
Bland, Loftus H.	Holford, R. S.	Ricardo, Osman
Bond, J. W. M. G.	Holland, E.	Rice, Edward R.
Bonham-Carter, J.	Horsman, Rt. Hon. E.	Richardson, J. J.
Brady, John	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	Ridley, George
Brand, Hon. H.	Hughes, Wm. B.	Roebuck, John A.
Brotherton, Joseph	Hutchins, Ed. J.	Russell, F. C. H.
Burke, Sir T. J.	Ingham, Robert	Russell, F. W.
Byng, Hon. G. H. C.	Ingram, Herbert	Scholefield, William
Castlerosse, Viscount	Kennedy, Tristram	Scully, Francis
Clay, Sir William	Kirk, Wm.	Seymour, Henry Ker
Clinton, Lord R.	Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H.	Shea, Wm.
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Lewis, Sir G. C.	Smith, Rt. Hon. E. V.
Cocks, Thomas S.	Littleton, Hon. E. R.	Steel, John
Deasy, Richard	Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	Stratt, Right Hon. E.
De Vere, Stephen E.	MacEvoy, Edward	Sullivan, Michael
Devereux, John T.	McCann, James	Swift, Richard
Dillwyn, Lewis L.	McMahon, P.	Tancred, Henry W.
Duff, George S.	Maguire, John F.	Thornely, Thomas
Dunne, Michael	Manners, Lord John	Tottenham, Charles
Dunne, Colonel	Martin, Phil. W.	Uxbridge, Earl of
Ellice, Right Hon. E.	Massey, W. N.	Vernon, G. E. H.
Emlyn, Viscount	Meagher, Thomas	Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.
Ewart, J. C.	Moffatt, George	Vivian, Henry H.
Fagan, Wm.	Monck, Viscount	Waterpark, Lord
Fitzgerald, Sir John	Moncreiff, James	Watson, W. H.
Foley, John H. H.	Monsell, Rt. Hon. W.	Whitbread, Samuel
Forster, Charles	Mowatt, Francis	Wilkinson, W. A.
Fortescue, Chichester	Mulgrave, Earl of	Willcox, Brodie M. G.
French, Fitzstephen	Murrough, John P.	Williams, Wm.
Gladstone, Captain	Norreys, Sir D. J.	Wilson, James
Gordon, Hon. A.	North, Frederick	Wyvill, Marmaduke
Gower, Hon. Fred. L.	O'Brien, Patrick	
Grace, Oliver D. J.	O'Brien, James	
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	O'Connell, Captain	
Greene, John	Oliveira, Benjamin	
Grenfell, Charles W.	Otway, Arthur J.	

PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Farrer, James	Johnstone, Sir J.
Wyndham, General	Berkeley, H.
Lytton, Sir G. E. L. B.	Ellice, E. (Coventry)
Hardinge, Hon. C. S.	Smith, J. A.
Blandford, Lord	Gibson, M.
Moody, C. A.	Dent, John D.
Follett, Brent S.	Gladstone
Gooch, Sir Ed. S.	Shelburne, Lord
Bell	Littleton
Gallway, Sir W.	Osborne, Ralph
Bennett	Wrightson, W. B.
Sanders, George	Fenwick, Henry
Baird, J.	Brown
Warner, Edward	Elcho, Lord
Tyrell, Sir J.	Grey, Sir G.
Butt, G.	Rich, Henry
Mills	Clay, Sir W.
Chichester, Viscount	Denison, E.
Forester, Colonel	Ricardo, S.
Wickham	Ingram
Hamilton, G.	Jermyn, Lord
Berkeley, Sir G.	Raynham, Lord
Coles, B.	Gregson, Samuel
Walsh, Sir J.	Moffatt
Manners, Lord G.	Otway
Peacocke, G. M. W.	Bellew, Thomas A.
Christy, Samuel	Forster, J.
Stafford, Lord	Vernon
Scott, F.	Bethell, Sir R.
Nisbet, H.	Gifford, Lord
Deedes, William	Heathcote, John
Fuller, A.	Divett, Edward
Chambers, Thomas	Bruce, A.
Whiteside, James	Urquhart, P.
Leslie, C. P.	Strutt
Alexander, J.	Rumbold
Whitmore, Henry	Goodman
Lowther, Colonel	Price, Sir R.
Waddington, Harry	Clifford, Colonel
Hamilton, J. H.	Flaberty
Galway, Lord	Winnington, Sir T.
Elliot, Hon. J.	O'Brien, Sir T.
Wickham, H. W.	Ingham, R.

PAIRS (Continued).

FOR.	AGAINST.
Tomlin, G.	Fortescue
Meux, Sir H.	Bruce, Lord E.
Wortley, S.	Theisner, Sir F.
Starkie	Caulfield, Colonel
Liddell, Hon. H. G.	Goderich, Viscount

MINISTERS' MONEY.

The second reading of Mr. Fagan's Bill for the Abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland was rejected on Wednesday by the large majority of 201 to 121. It is rather puzzling to know on what grounds such men as Mr. Edward Ball, the Hon. F. Berkeley, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Massey, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Wilson could vote against Mr. Fagan's bill, except on the specious assurance that Ministers intended some time or other to deal with the subject themselves. Sir James Graham and the Peelites also voted in favour of the tax. At present, theirs is only a theoretical Voluntarism.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Congress of Paris has terminated its labours. The closing sitting was held on Wednesday at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. After the signing of the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty the protocols will be published, and will make known the labours of the Congress in their detail.

The questions of detail, which came under consideration after the signing of the treaty by the Plenipotentiaries, had reference to—*I.* The free navigation of the Danube. *II.* The interior régime of the Principalities, and the arrangement of the frontiers. *III.* The situation of the Christians in Turkey. For these purposes three Commissions are appointed: 1. A Commission, named by all the Powers represented at the Congress, on the subject of the Danube. 2. A Commission, named by all the Powers except Piedmont, on the frontier question. 3. A Commission, named by all the Powers, with the addition of delegates from the Divan, to consider the position of the Christians.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that "one of the most important conditions in the Treaty of Peace is, that the forts on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea are not to be rebuilt. In short, the status quo on the coasts of the Black Sea is to be maintained. This is authentic."

An international commission will, it is said, proceed to the Principalities; to Bucharest first, and then to Jassy, to examine the best means of ensuring the future welfare of the country.

Count Buol and Baron de Manteuffel took leave of the Emperor of the French on Tuesday, and on Friday they left Paris together by the early train—the Count for Vienna, the Baron for Berlin.

The *Independence Belge* states positively that more discussions upon the Italian question have taken place in the Conference. At the last sitting Russia and Austria maintained that every sovereign has a right to call in the aid of another power, and to retain that aid as long as he chooses, without consulting the wishes of other States. England and Piedmont maintained a contrary opinion, and so lively was the debate that Lord Clarendon, it is asserted, allowed an expression to escape him when speaking of Austrian policy, which is not likely to find a place in the *procès-verbal*. He described it as an "infernal policy."

The Emperor Francis Joseph ratified the Treaty of Peace on the 15th, and ordered thanksgivings to take place throughout the whole of the Austrian monarchy.

According to the *Times* Paris correspondent, Count Buol returns sullenly home, conscious that he has conciliated no one, and stung by the thought that, in the council-room or out of it, his Government was an object of dislike or suspicion to all. Austria is disliked and feared by Prussia, hated intensely by Russia, all but defied by Piedmont, probably despised by France, and most assuredly not loved by England; but the enmity of Prussia probably causes her more pain than anything else. Hardly an occasion passed that Count Orloff did not show his resentment or insinuate contempt—not the less keen because conveyed in polished terms—for the Government of which Count Buol was the representative at the Congress. This occurred in various ways. It is certain that when the Russian Plenipotentiary asked one day of Count Cavour, in a good-humoured expostulating manner, "What could have induced Sardinia to make war on Russia?" Count Cavour replied that Russia had never recognised the constitutional Government of Piedmont, and spoke and acted as if, in fact, Piedmont had ceased to exist, and that she was obliged to declare war, if it were only to prove that she was still alive and moving. "My dear Count," said the Russian, "if we did not recognise you, it was those Jesuits of Austrians (clenching his hand) who prevented us."

THE CRIMEAN MILITARY INQUIRY.

The Board of Officers have held several meetings at Chelsea hospital during the past week, during which time they were still occupied with the case of Lord Lucan, and with the defensive statements of Colonel Tulloch and his witnesses. Five cavalry officers, the Quartermaster-General, Mr. Bracebridge, Mr. Rawlinson, civil engineer, Colonel Gordon, and Sir Richard Airey, were examined and cross-examined, partly to show that there was "a want of promptitude and ingenuity" in devising means of temporary shelter for the cavalry. But the "evidence," if it can be so called, has been very loose and

disjointed. General Airey seems to have been under a misapprehension as to the scope of the duties intrusted to the Commissioners. He says he thought they came solely to inquire about Commissariat matters; he had "no notion of the leaning of the Commissioners, or of their intention to implicate any one;" he thought general information on general subjects would have been sufficient; and he gave "very superficial and general information." They ought to have taken more evidence; but they left the Crimea in a time of sickness, and did not return.

At the Thursday sitting, Mr. Commissary-General Filder made a statement to rebut allegations advanced by Lord Lucan respecting the foraging of the cavalry;—showing that they were well-foraged in Bulgaria; that the Admiralty, and not himself, was responsible for the shortness of forage during the voyage to the Crimea; that in the Crimea the cavalry got their rations, although irregularly; and that when they had short rations Lord Raglan sanctioned the issues. Lord Lucan replied; denouncing as worthless a whole class of forage returns brought forward by Mr. Filder to sustain a part of his case.

On Friday, Colonel Tulloch was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the Earl of Lucan. At one stage, where he was asking whether Colonel Tulloch, from his antecedents, experience, and position, thought himself a fit person to inquire into the conduct of general officers, the Board thought it necessary to interfere. Major-General Scarlett was examined; and he distinctly stated that Lord Lucan had never discouraged the officers in their exertions to get shelter for the horses, but was most anxious on the point.

I am not aware that, under the circumstances, more could have been done than was done to provide shelter for the horses, or I should have felt it to be my duty to suggest it to your lordship. I believe everything was done that our means permitted.

Colonel Douglas gave similar replies.

On Monday, Colonel Tulloch, in reply to Lord Lucan, read an extract from a letter from Sir J. M'Neill, stating that Lord Panmure considered the Commissioners' report temperate and moderate.

Sir E. Lyons was then examined by Lord Lucan. He said the fleet had never been applied to for canvas for sheltering the horses, and had they been, a sufficient quantity could not have been supplied. Instead of being able to spare 200 or 300 carpenters, he believed that he never had more than 50 or 60 at one time. There was also a great deficiency of carpenters at Constantinople. He saw a great many officers throwing up embankments to shelter their horses, and every one always seemed hard at work. He then entered into a detailed statement of the assistance rendered by the navy to the army, and read letters from Lord Raglan and others thanking them for their valuable and great support.

Major Connolly was next called by Lord Lucan. He stated that no greater ingenuity or promptitude under the circumstances could have been exercised than was displayed in sheltering the horses. Lord Lucan did everything in his power to encourage the officers to provide shelter. He never saw any of the French troop horses huddled under canvas; all the French trenches for the horses were paved. The tools in the Crimea were very scarce and very bad.

Col. Lowe was then examined by Lord Lucan. He said that, under the circumstances, every man did his best to shelter the horses, and that no greater ingenuity or promptitude could have been shown; also, that Lord Lucan always urged the officers to do their best in providing shelter.

This concluded Lord Lucan's evidence. Colonel Tulloch intimated that he should require several days to read over the evidence, and confer with Sir J. M'Neill. The Court adjourned till Friday.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT ON FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on Friday, on the occasion of the introduction of the Count de Labédoyère, the newly-elected member for the Seine Inférieure, Count de Montalembert made an important speech on the subject of the recent decision of the Court of Cassation with respect to the liberty of distributing electoral bulletins. He said:—

If the sincerity, the liberty, and the integrity of the elections were open to question, a fatal blow would be struck at the independence of the Corps Legislatif, and at the same time at the power and dignity of the Government. If he were a violent and factious man of opposition, he would clap his hands in secret delight at the judgment given by the Court of Cassation; he would hope that Government might obtain many such judgments, and that it might rigorously act upon them and that the prefects might be authorised to denounce as enemies of the Emperor men who had been his Ministers, as had been done in the case of M. de Chasseloup Laubat, and that they might lock up in prison every bearer of an electoral bulletin;—he would hope and wish for all this, because he was thoroughly convinced that such a course of conduct could not fail to rejoice the spirit of opposition where it existed, and to raise it up where it was dead. But, as a good citizen, he wished to give the Government a warning dictated by the spirit of justice and loyalty. The very word election implied choice, and choice meant that one candidate might be preferred to another. It was the right of the elector to make preparation for his choice. Art. 21 of the organic decree stipulated that the electors should come to the poll with bulletins prepared outside the electoral meeting. Every elector might therefore have recourse to a third party to prepare his bulletin. There might, therefore, according to this decree, be concert and discussion between citizens. From this it necessarily resulted to his mind that the distribution of bulletins by one elector to another was a thing permitted. Now it seemed to him that the judgment of the Court of Cassation prohibited this intercom-

munication when their was no previous authorisation by the prefect, and this was, in his view, equivalent to placing the election in the hands of the prefectorial administration. He was no great admirer, for his own part, of universal suffrage, but as long as it existed he desired to see it honestly acted upon. He would infinitely prefer the institutions of the first empire, when the Senate named the Corps Legislatif, to a deceitful system of universal suffrage. Speaking of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, he quoted sarcastically a saying describing what a court of justice should be, "*La cour rend des arrêts, et non des services.*" He hoped the Government would not make use of the fatal present which the Court of Cassation had made; that court might reverse its own judgment, as it had done on former occasions; but as it might be long before it did this, he called for an alteration of the law on this momentous subject.

The President of the Council of State, M. Baroche, who did not avail himself of the condition made by M. de Morny, that the Government would not hold itself bound to give any answer to M. de Montalembert's "observations," merely expressed his horror at the attack upon the most immaculate Court of Cassation, read over their judgment, and gave, in the name of the Government, that very declaration which M. de Montalembert had so pointedly said beforehand would be of no value, namely, that it was not intended to make use of the law as declared by the Court. M. Baroche, anticipating the judgment of the Court of Cassation on the distinction taken between municipal elections and elections for the Corps Legislatif, declared, with blind and desperate tenacity, that the Government would insist upon the right of regulating the distribution of bulletins with regard to all elections whatsoever. The fact of this discussion having taken place at all marks an epoch in the history of the present French régime.

It is the custom of new Members of the Academy to be presented to the Emperor. M. de Broglie accordingly went, accompanied by the chief people of the Institution, on Sunday week. He expected a cool reception; and was agreeably surprised by the affability of his Imperial Majesty. After the exchange of a few compliments, in which no allusion was made to Mazarin, the Emperor said: "M. de Broglie, I hope the time will come when your son will speak as warm in favour of the 2nd December as you have done in favour of the 18th of Brumaire."

There have been several political arrests in Paris within the last two or three days. M. Roux, a barrister, who was secretary to M. Cremieux in the time of the provisional government, has been arrested.

The French expedition to Madagascar is preparing at Brest. It will not, however, be on the large scale that was intended; 20,000 men were at first spoken of, but the moment is not yet come when such a number can be spared. All that will now be done is to despatch a single regiment to occupy the western point of the island, and protect the French subjects and any establishments that may be formed there from the attacks of the natives. The expedition takes place with the approval of the English Government.

The ceremony of the baptism of the Imperial Prince in Paris, is reported as fixed for the 9th June. In this solemnity the same forms will be observed as were adopted in the baptism of the King of Rome. The religious ceremony will take place at Notre Dame, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the young Prince will be afterwards taken to St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress, on their part, will attend a grand banquet at the Hotel de Ville, to be followed by a splendid fête. Other fêtes will be given in succession at Versailles, St. Cloud, and in other Imperial residences.

The Empress during the past week has, for the first time since the birth of the Imperial Prince, descended and taken an airing in the gardens of the Tuileries. The health of the Empress and Imperial infant is in every way satisfactory. Their Majesties will take up their residence at St. Cloud towards the end of the present month.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The new American Minister, Mr. Dallas, made his first appearance at the Mansion House on Thursday. The Lord Mayor gave him a banquet of welcome, and invited to meet him, Lord Stanley, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Black, and many other Members of the House of Commons. After dinner, the Lord Mayor invited the company to drink "the health of Mr. Dallas, and prosperity to the great Republic to which he has the honour to belong;" because Mr. Dallas is "the representative of a kindred nation, to whom the people of Great Britain are united by considerations of a common origin and a common language." All they desired with respect to the American people was, that the most intimate social relations should exist between the two countries; and he could hardly understand how any question could arise the settlement of which could render it necessary to have recourse to the dreadful alternative of war.

Mr. DALLAS, in reply, said he was almost bankrupt in the language of thanks; for since he had landed in England he had "met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstrations of welcome hospitality;" manifestations that were "the profuse and generous tribute to the nation whose messenger he was." He did not know what subjects would be most acceptable to them.

I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture, according to a provincialism natural to a Western tongue, to "guess" that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited at least some little curiosity. Well, my lord, let me say that I am not authorised to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly

to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable, overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion, not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honourable conciliation. He congratulated them on the restoration of peace; and expressed an opinion that the vast powers of this empire would find more genial and more fruitful employment in those channels, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, and those pursuits which have hitherto so signally illustrated the exertions of her people. (Much cheering.)

Lord STANLEY, M.P., in acknowledging "The House of Lords," said:—

He thanked the Lord Mayor for having given him that opportunity—an opportunity of which others had availed themselves—of expressing aloud that which was in the thoughts of all—namely, their deep, earnest, and almost passionate desire that, be the chances and changes of political events what they might, England might retain inviolate that national alliance of which they had among them at that moment the living representative—an alliance which had its root in no consideration of temporary or political expediency, but which rested on the surer basis of the common origin, the common language, the common laws, the common energies, and the common aspirations of two mighty empires, and even in that which they must all acknowledge—a common family likeness in common faults and failings. (Cheers, and a laugh.) Upon the union of these two nations depended the hopes of mankind and the peace of the world; and if they went on as they had done for a long time past, within a century from the present time the earth would be inhabited by 300,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race—the most energetic, industrious, and enterprising people that ever tilled its soil. It was upon the cordial union of that vast multitude of men, our descendants, that the future hope of mankind rested—a future of rational progress and well-ordered freedom, in which the knowledge of man should be extended, his power over nature increased, and his command of the appliances of civilisation multiplied; and it rested with England and the United States to act on that principle. (Cheers.)

Mr. CARDWELL, M.P., in acknowledging the toast of "The House of Commons," said he was sure the Commons of England would not fail to reciprocate those fraternal feelings which had been expressed by the American Minister on behalf of a people who with ourselves spoke a common language and enjoyed the blessings of a common Christianity. He could not forget that free institutions, whether here or there, rested on that firm basis of common law which we and they alike inherited from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and that they now had the privilege to be entertained by the first of those municipalities which constituted an integral and important part in the great hierarchy of free institutions. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

Mr. DALLAS proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress; and Lord Mayor SALOMONS replied, in courtly terms, that if the diplomacy of Mr. Dallas was equal to his gallantry, he should have no fear for the success of his mission.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 23.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

This morning's papers are full of particulars of the arrangements for the grand pageant at Spithead, which is coming off while we write. The grand total of the flotilla is as follows: 240 vessels, 3,002 guns, and 30,671 horse power. The town and suburbs of Portsmouth, Gosport, Ryde, and the neighbourhood were yesterday crowded with visitors, who pour in still by every train and by speculative steamers from seawards. Southampton was yesterday also besieged with visitors. From an early hour till the close of the day huge trains, crammed to excess, were continually pouring into the South-Western Railway station. A fleet of not less than twenty large vessels were in the tidal dock alone. The whole of the vessels it was expected, would get away by ten o'clock, the smaller craft having the start on account of the low state of the tide. The gigantic steamer Himalaya took up her position in the stream yesterday, and formed a formidable companion to Her Majesty's ships *Perseverance*, *Transit*, and *Vulcan*.

REDUCTION OF CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the first of a series of Imperial decrees, by which the French army will be gradually reduced to a peace footing.

In Prussia the reduction of the army is being effected without interruption. The other states of the Confederation are also pursuing their task of reducing to a peace footing their military forces.

The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from Marshal Pelissier:—

Sebastopol, April 18.

Yesterday I reviewed the troops of all arms forming the army of the Crimea. General Lüders, and a considerable number of Russian officers, with Generals Codrington and La Marmora, were present at this military festival.

The troops, having their right at the redoubt of the Col, their centre on the eminence of St. George's Monastery, and their left in the direction of Kazatch, formed an immense and magnificent line of battle, more than twelve thousand metres in extent.

The Emperor would have been charmed, as I was myself, at the fine order and martial air of the soldiers, to whom I made known on the same day the rewards which His Majesty has deigned to authorise me to grant them in his name.

After a short rest at General Codrington's, who had invited together the officers of the four armies, the Eng-

lish troops presented themselves in their turn under the most favourable aspect, occasioning a second and superb review.

Our sanitary state is becoming excellent.

MARSHAL PELISSIER.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

Yesterday, a deputation of metropolitan members of Parliament waited, by arrangement, upon the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in Whitehall-place, for the purpose of considering certain objections which had been raised by some of the metropolitan parishes to the Act for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis, as also to the bill which had been introduced into Parliament to amend that act by the Attorney-General. Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Sir W. Clay, M.P., and Mr. Williams, M.P., set forth the objects of the deputation, the sum of which seemed to be that the parishes had no objection to the system of representative vestries being continued under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act, if powers were given to the ratepayers upon the suffrage provided by that act to elect annually their churchwardens and overseers, and make poor-rates and Church-rates. It was understood that they were prepared to support the abolition of plurality of voting which (as in Camberwell parish) prevailed in some localities under Sturges Bourne's Act, but at the same time there was advocated the admission of the compound householders to the franchise. This was Mr. Duncombe's proposal, and the Attorney-General remarked that he agreed with it. It was allowed in parliamentary elections. After a long discussion, Sir B. Hall said he was in favour of the representative principle, because he believed it worked well, and he was prepared to meet the deputation to this extent. The election of the present vestries should remain as they now were, one third going out annually; that the liberal system of suffrage should be extended to the compound householders, and that those entitled under that suffrage should at the same time and in the same way as they elected their auditors, have the power of electing their churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and also of deciding upon the question of a Church-rate; but he could not consent to deprive the elected body of the power of making a poor-rate, because there was a pledge given to the Poor-law Board that the management of the poor should not be interfered with, and it might result in injury to the poor themselves, supposing the ratepayers should meet together in large numbers and refuse a poor-rate. He did not pledge himself to all these alterations; but if he did bring them forward, of course he (the right honourable baronet) should expect the support of the metropolitan members in carrying them out. (Hear.)

After a conference of nearly three hours, on the motion of Mr. Williams, M.P., a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Benjamin Hall, and the deputation retired.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

Yesterday, at the sitting of the Court of Aldermen, an address, prepared by the committee of the whole Court, and setting forth the objections of the Corporation to the bill for its reform, was received and approved. Orders were given for its printing, which done, copies will be sent to all members of Parliament.

Kensington Gardens, where the band plays, was last Sunday visited by 79,241 persons.

From the division list of the House of Lords, on Monday night, it appears that the English bishops voted for the Lord Chancellor's Church Discipline Bill, and the Irish bishops against it.

RESPIRE OF CELESTINE SOMMER AND MARY ANN HARRIS.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wetherhead, the Governor of Newgate, received an official respite from Sir George Grey for these two women, who were ordered for execution on Monday next. Immediately on its receipt, information being given to the Sheriffs, they, in company with the Rev. Mr. Davis, the Ordinary, proceeded to the cells of the unhappy women, and announced to them the Royal pleasure. Both received the welcome tidings with earnest thankfulness.

A letter from Constantinople states that the army of Omar Pasha will be formed into movable columns, commanded by colonels. These will scour the country, and enforce the execution of the new laws. This measure appears to have been suggested by France.

Letters from Riga of the 14th inst., mention that the ice in the river had broken up two days previously, and that the arrival of vessels at the port and the general resumption of navigation might be expected in a fortnight, if not sooner.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the general belief in that city is that the coronation of the Emperor will take place on the 30th August, the day of the patron saint of the Emperor Alexander.

The Grand-Duke of Tuscany and his family arrived at Naples on the 14th.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. For most kinds, the demand ruled inactive, yet scarcely any change took place in the prices realised on Monday. The show of foreign wheat was by no means extensive. Importers were tolerably firm, but we have no alteration to notice in the quotations. We had a steady sale for barley and malt, at extreme currencies. The supplies were limited. The oat trade was heavy, at Monday's decline. Beans, peas, and flour sold slowly at barely late rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B." seems to be confusing two separate acts. Lord Shaftesbury's Religious Worship Act aims to secure freedom of assembly for religious purposes. The Registration of Places of Worship Act of last session was designed to remedy the defects of a law already in operation without touching its principle.

The verses on "Peace" and "To the Imperial Eagle" Pen with which was signed the Peace of March, 1856," are scarcely adequate to the occasion.

"J. Milton Davie" will have seen that our space has been too valuable for the report he refers to being inserted.

"C. J. Jeens."—We will try and make room for his letter next week.

"T. Cook, Flamstead."—We believe it is not illegal to summon for three Church-rates at once. It was not necessary that the summons should have been served before the vestry meeting.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1856.

SUMMARY.

FAR better than the imposing display of our puissance in naval armaments, which all the world is to-day flocking to witness at Spithead, is the news from the various despotic Courts of Europe. English dulness is proverbial. We have a peculiar proneness to do the wrong thing at the wrong time. We declare war without being able to fulfil our defiance—we close the conflict with a naval force, such as the world has never yet witnessed, and an army, small though it be, almost perfect in its present organisation. What can Englishmen do under such circumstances? Exercise their national privilege of grumbling. In the Commons, in the Court of Aldermen, in the country, peace is sulkily accepted; and we can easily imagine that the grand review at Spithead was got up to flatter the vanity of John Bull, not greatly stimulated by the late war, and carry off the discontent which obtains because we have had no opportunity of proving the irresistible might of our gun-boat flotilla. Unfortunately for the fitness of the pageant, while we are counting our resources, other continental nations are quietly reducing their military establishments. The armies of Russia, of France, of Austria, of Prussia, and of the German Confederation, are being put upon a peace footing, while we are rejoicing in our matchless maritime strength!

In "Dombey and Son" there is a grimy but gentle-hearted stoker, whose voice is considerably roughened by the coal-dust which escapes from the engine into his throat. To a lady visitor, who patronises the family, he is careful to explain the circumstance. "It is grit, it isn't crustiness," says the genial labourer to stately Miss Tox. So it is with John Bull. His desire for more war is only a whim. A month hence, we venture to believe, he will celebrate the restoration of peace with hearty enthusiasm. He will rejoice not only in the prospect of a revival of trade, and in the return of the blessings which follow in the train of peace, but he will be glad that Russia was not humiliated as well as vanquished. And for these, if for no other reasons;—that the Emperor Alexander has confessed himself beaten—that he avows at Moscow, as well as at St. Petersburg, that it was vain for him to contend against the European confederacy against him—and that henceforth it will be his aim to develop the industrial energies and boundless resources of the empire over which he rules. Such is the pith of the latest manifesto of the Czar, which lets us know far better than any Four or Five Points that the object for which we

went to war is accomplished. Russia is being turned, by the iron grasp of necessity, from her traditional policy of foreign conquest and aggression, and re-enters the European commonwealth of nations with new ideas and new aims. Is not this matter for rejoicing far more than a sanguinary triumph at Cronstadt or Sweaborg, purchased at a cost the mind shudders to contemplate?

Lord Elgin has obtained from Lord Panmure an explanation of the recent movements of men and munitions to Canada, which, he says, only replace those withdrawn by the late war. The Lord President of the Council has announced the withdrawal of his Education Bill—a minor sham to Lord John's major. The Duke of Argyll has held some further talk with the Indian reformers, touching the summary repression of torture; for which Lord Ellenborough furnishes an example in the fact of the late Sir Charles Napier's sending through the country in chains a man guilty of slaveholding. Transportation and the ticket-of-leave system have been discussed, at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury. But the first debate of this session in which their Lordships really excited themselves was that of Monday, on the Church Discipline Bill—a proposal to overlay the episcopal courts by legal assessors. The Irish hierarchy, by their brother of Derry, supported the Bill; but the Primate of England, with Exeter and Oxford, opposed, each after his manner; Exeter's manner involving an anathema upon the episcopacy of the sister isle. The temporal power, in the shape of Lord Derby, came to the help of the spiritual—and so the Bill was defeated by forty-one to thirty-three.

London was on Thursday night shocked by the rumour of a triple assassination. One of a company of Italians resident in or about the Haymarket, stabbed a companion with repeated blows of his stiletto—struck at and wounded two others who had come to the rescue—and finally made his escape. The wounded are, as yet, all living, and their assailant undiscovered.

On Monday, hundreds of London loungers were assembled at every intersection of the great thoroughfares by an announcement which looked at first like a Government notice, was slowly perceived to be a hoax, and finally resolved itself into a tradesman's puff preliminary. An Oxford-street shopkeeper bethought himself of advertising his wares by sound of trumpet and official form—invited people to hear the proclamation of peace—and, late in the day, sent his herald, properly mounted and habited, into the streets,—to the jeopardy of the peace in general, as well as to the discredit of the peace specific. The police-court was the natural terminus of the clumsy imposture—but was the Marlborough-street magistrate conscious of a satire upon Garter King-at-Arms, when he ordered the pretended herald to "take off that absurd dress?" The Oxford-street tradesman has at any rate discounted the official celebration of the peace, with whatever profit or loss to himself.

The speech of Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, at the civic entertainment on Thursday, is an important contribution to the cause of Anglo-American amity. In language as forcible as graceful, the new envoy expresses the natural feeling of his country for ours, and intimates that he is charged with a mission of peace. But he does not conceal the gravity of the crisis which still exists. "If I fail,—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable, overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion, not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honourable conciliation." Such language is a warning and an appeal; and as such it was answered by Lord Stanley, in a speech that entitles him to as much of confidence, as he already enjoys of hopeful admiration.

The Earl of Dalhousie's departure from Calcutta is reported to have been attended by flattering, and almost pathetic, demonstrations of respect and regret. He leaves our Indian empire greatly enlarged—though he went thither pledged to restrain the aggressive spirit of its officials; but it is also claimed for him that he has as greatly improved as extended its administration. On both points, it is to be hoped there will be discussion, and that his lordship will not be incapacitated by continued ill-health from joining issue with his critics. One thing at least is certain—that he has displayed an ability and industry which attract the sympathy of all superior minds.

M. de Montalembert is fast winning, as the subtle opponent of Bonapartism, the admiration that was withheld from his cleverest performance as the lay champion of priestism. He has just added to the implied satires and eloquent invectives of his brochure on "England's Future," an oral attack, in the Corps Legislatif, on the recent decision of the Court of Cassation on the distribution of electoral tickets. With equal courage and craft, he broke through the silence which the President, Count de Morny, attempted to impose; identified the honour and strength of the

Government with the independence of the Legislature; and recalled, with an expanded application, the comprehensive words he once addressed to the Constituent Assembly—"The people sometimes pardon Governments that oppress, but never those which deceive them; it is to deceive a people to promise universal suffrage in a Constitution, and withdraw it from them in practice." Does not this luminous sentence explain our own paralysis of party organisation and popular sentiment?

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEVIATING slightly from our usual practice, we shall carry our "Notes" back this week as far as Tuesday se'nnight. We cannot afford to let a debate and division so important as those on Mr. Spooner's motion for the repeal of the Maynooth College Endowment Act, go altogether unregistered. Not, indeed, that the discussion itself was very attractive, nor that it excited any lively interest—for, until the discussion bell rung, we should think that it would have been difficult at any hour of the evening to count above a hundred members present. The number of pairs till from ten to eleven o'clock was enormous—and even those members who did not leave the building wandered about in a state of evident listlessness, as if the whole question was a bore. Little surprise need be felt at this, when the grounds on which the motion was brought forward, and the arguments adduced in its behalf, are recollected. A dissertation on the theological errors of the Romish faith, even when produced for the first time, is not very *apropos* to the business of the House of Commons. Mr. Spooner has spoken many times on the same topic, and it was only to be anticipated, that on this occasion he would produce evidence of a similar character to that which he had laid before the House on former occasions. He had not, therefore, a very numerous audience, and, assuredly, that audience was not an attentive one. The policy of his supporters seems to have been to maintain silence, and hence, but for Mr. Black's amendment, a characteristic effusion from Mr. Drummond, and a powerful speech from Mr. Deasy, the progress of the debate would be scarcely worth recalling.

Mr. Black's amendment, and the treatment it met with, require a few words of explanation. Mr. Spooner moved for a Committee of the whole House, "for the purpose of considering the acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any grants made thereunto out of the Consolidated Fund, &c." Mr. Black's amendment was "that these words be added—'And at the same time to take into consideration the other parliamentary grants made to religious denominations in Ireland.'" The Voluntaries, with very few exceptions, voted *against* Mr. Black's amendment. Why? In the first place, it will be observed that the question, as put to them from the chair, was, not whether the House should proceed to consider in Committee the Maynooth Grant, and other Parliamentary grants, but whether the question to be afterwards put to them should be the narrower question of Mr. Spooner, or the wider question of Mr. Black. The Voluntaries had to reflect whether it would be discreet in them to insist upon the ultimate decision of the House being taken on Spooner *plus* Black, rather than upon Spooner *solus*. Without suspecting the honourable member for Edinburgh of any design to catch them in a trap temptingly baited with their own principles, they had some reason derived from experience, and some furnished by immediate information, that Ministers intended to assist in making Mr. Black's words an *addendum* to those of Mr. Spooner. The effect would have been to decide that Spooner *plus* Black should be the substantive question; and this once accomplished, Whigs and Tories alike would have negatived the motion, and laughed at the excessive greenness of the Voluntaries. It was plainly impolitic just at this time, and just in this shape, to raise the general question of endowments, and substitute it for the specific question of the endowment to Maynooth; and the Voluntaries did not deem themselves compelled to change the issue at Mr. Black's invitation, merely to enable him to fulfil his hustings pledges, or to defeat a motion they wish to see carried. It is true that Ministers after all voted against Mr. Black—but, we repeat, the Voluntaries had good reason to suppose that they would do on this occasion, as they had done before—namely, vote for altering the question to be put to the House, and then join the Tories in voting against it. But secondly, the Voluntaries doubted whether Mr. Black's amendment was wide enough to allow of any consistent exhibition of their whole principle. It mentioned "other parliamentary grants," but was silent on the subject of the Irish Church, which is not supported by parliamentary grants at all. And even if the words could have been so construed as to cover the entire ground, it was but attempting at a wrong moment, and by a side wind, what there was already a notice before the House for attempting on that day week

in a direct, independent, and substantive form. Supposing Mr. Black's amendment to have been carried, and Mr. Spooner's motion *plus* Mr. Black's amendment to have been rejected, it is doubtful whether the forms of the House would not have precluded Mr. Miall from bringing forward his motion at all, on the ground that it had already been disposed of. But why did not the Voluntaries explain their vote to the House? They would have done so, if they could have done it discreetly—but every one may see that in parliamentary tactics, an explanation previously to a decision may have the effect of defeating the very object you have in view. In this case, the Voluntaries believed that their conduct and speeches on Mr. Miall's motion would effectually remove any slight temporary misapprehension. They deemed it, therefore, more prudent to bear a little obloquy and bide their time.

The vote for going into Committee gave Mr. Spooner a majority of 26. The Speaker consequently left the chair. But the division having occurred at a much earlier hour than had been anticipated, Mr. Fitzroy, the Chairman of Committees, was nowhere to be found. There was a pause of two or three minutes, diversified with shouts of "Chair, chair!" The confusion was beginning to get discredit. At last, Mr. Newdegate, the worthy colleague of Mr. Spooner, left his seat, and amid shouts of laughter, and ironical cheers, took the chair. Whereupon Mr. Spooner rose to move his resolution, but, either unnerved by the novelty of his position, or unable to read his motion on account of its illegibility, he made but a bungling job of it. Having handed the paper to Mr. Newdegate, that gentleman rose to put the question to the House. But even he, bold as he usually is, had evidently lost his presence of mind, and faltered and stammered through the terms of the motion, like a scared school-boy. As soon as he had done, Mr. Hutchins moved that the Chairman "report progress, and ask leave to sit again." Mr. Newdegate immediately said, "The question is that I do now report progress—those who are of that opinion say 'aye.'" "Aye," shouted Mr. Spooner, and was only awakened to his mistake by convulsions of laughter. The mode in which the question had been put, however, was informal. Mr. Newdegate, under the prompting of the clerks, recommenced; he read the original resolution, then recited the amendment, and then in due form put the question to the House for reporting progress. In his hurry he nominated Mr. Spooner as a teller of the "ayes," which, of course, provoked a fresh cachinnatory explosion. This mistake rectified, the Committee divided, giving a second majority to Mr. Spooner of twenty two. Mr. Daniel O'Connell again moved the Chairman out of the chair, but by the advice of Lord Palmerston, did not persist in the motion. Whereupon the main question was put, and carried by a third division—the House resumed—the resolution was reported—Mr. Spooner brought in his bill, and the second reading of it was fixed for Wednesday, May 7th.

The following morning, patly enough, ushered in a debate *per contra*. Mr. Fagan moved the second reading of his bill for the Abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland—and Mr. Hamilton, member for the University of Dublin, moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Fagan was, on this occasion, energetically supported by Mr. Black, and Mr. Miall, appealing to the vote of the night before, asked how the House could consistently refuse the abolition of this paltry tax. Mr. Horsman spoke for the Government. He pointed out, in the clearest possible manner, and at considerable length, the unsatisfactory and unworkable nature of the compromise effected two years ago by Sir John Young—and after having raised expectations that he was about to assent to the second reading of the bill, he declared the intention of Government to be to try some time longer to make the act work, and if they could not succeed, as they did not expect to succeed, then to consider whether they ought not to abolish it. This see-saw and indecisive policy was condemned not only by Mr. Maguire, but by Mr. Whiteside and Lord John Russell. All, however, to no purpose. The bill was rejected by a large majority—so different is the measure awarded even now to Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants.

As if to complete the contrast, and bring it out into the sharpest possible relief, the *Regium Donum* grant to the Irish Presbyterians was discussed in Committee of Supply, on Friday night. The discussion has been so well described by the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* that we make no scruple for once of borrowing the whole paragraph. He says: "For some time the door of the House was a kind of theological arena.—Mr. Hadfield contending that the Presbyterian Church, with which Mr. Kirk was connected, raised one shilling a member per head yearly; and that honourable gentleman retorting that he gave twice as much

annually for the support of his religion as Mr. Hadfield did—an assertion much more easily made than proved. I find that this zealous Presbyterian spoke in favour of the Maynooth Endowment, on the ground that it was a political rather than a religious grant! The respective merits of the Professor of Calvinistic Theology and of the Professor of Unitarian Theology were discussed; and the Parliament which gives laws to a quarter of the world, was edified with details as to the chapel arrangements of the sufficiently notorious Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, who has managed nicely to feather his nest out of this *Donum*, and to set his congregation by the ears in consequence thereof. Mr. Cairns, the new M.P. for that city, is an able and acute lawyer, and a rising member of the House. Yet he finds himself obliged to mingle in the theological fray, to defend his friend Dr. Cooke with more zeal than discretion, and to assert that the Free Church of Scotland had not the least love for the voluntary principle, and would be glad to have their endowments again, if they could have them on their own terms,—a taunt met by Mr. Hadfield with the fact that that religious body had raised no less a sum than 3,000,000*l.* by voluntary contributions. The number of members that can be got to oppose this disgraceful grant seems to be from forty to sixty. They deserve credit for their pertinacious adherence to the principles of ecclesiastical justice,—none more so than the honourable member for Sheffield, whose sturdy bearing and unbending consistency, though they do not promote his popularity, are not without tangible results. It is very well for Mr. Labouchere, after the members of the Government have been sitting the whole time in yawning indifference on the Treasury Bench, to get up, and, in the true spirit of officialism, to declare that the arguments of the Voluntaries were so hackneyed and familiar, that it would be superfluous for Ministers to reply to them. No doubt both Ministers and their supporters were tired of the discussion, but then they were the cause of it. Voluntaries would be only too glad never to mention their principles, whether in theory or in practice, in the House of Commons, any more than they are discussed in the American Congress.

"Returning to last night's divisions, I observe that Sir J. Fitzgerald voted in the minority on all the divisions, avowedly because Mr. Spooner's Maynooth motion had been carried. But all the other Irish Liberals present went into the lobby in favour of the *Regium Donum*. They make no secret of their intention to support every existing grant till Maynooth be disendowed. The policy of taking as many as four divisions on one question is of doubtful utility. On the first division, the opponents of the *Donum* were as many as sixty; then they dwindled to forty; and, at last, on the motion that the Chairman report progress, to sixteen. A great many who voted with the minority on the first occasion finally swelled the majority. Tactics which produce such a result, viz., to weary out the friends of religious freedom, can scarcely be wise."

Sir J. Fitzgerald, however, was not the only Irish Liberal who voted with Mr. Hadfield—Mr. Bowyer having also added his name to the minority. No other topic of interest was discussed last week; and on Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House at its rising adjourn to Thursday. Opposition would have been useless, for the House never objects to a holiday.

PEACE PYROTECHNICS.

THE speech of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow signally confirms the comforting moral we drew from the conclusion of peace by the Paris Plenipotentiaries. The conflicting nations—we argued—are tired of war; it has neither exhausted their means nor satisfied their aims—they could afford to lose much more than they have lost, and they have gained scarce anything of what they hoped to gain—but they revolt against the horrors of the struggle. The Emperor holds precisely this language, in a part of his empire where it was least likely to be received with satisfaction, if it did not express the universal sentiment. In the ancient capital of Russia—where the old Muscovite party hold their gloomy state and nurse their traditional animosities—where the most overwhelming reverse in all history was inflicted on a triumphant invader—and where the fall of Bomarsund or of Sebastopol would be felt only as the sufferings of our own troops in the Crimea might be felt in the heart of England,—in this seat of pride and security, Alexander announces that he has concluded peace solely to escape the calamities of war. He declares that he had no fear of ultimate and general defeat—for that Russia had gained in Asia, and was injured only at the extreme outskirts of her territory in Europe. He was able, he says, to defend himself at either frontier for many years to come, and could then have fallen back upon an invulnerable interior. But he found that war involved evils incapable of compensation; excluded com-

merce from his ports, and drew into the army the cultivators of the soil. He would not, therefore, persevere in sacrifices not countenanced by the general opinion of Europe. In short, he consented to peace, to escape from the calamities incidental even to successful war.

In all this, there may be something of the boastfulness always permitted to the beaten party. There is legitimate consolation in reflecting upon what might have been done to win the game that is lost. But if any be inclined to deny, with this abatement, the substantial truthfulness of the Emperor's professions, we most reluctantly avow that our own Government comes off very badly in comparison. Alexander at least assigns a creditable reason for desisting from war—whereas our English Ministers would discredit a far better peace than they are likely to have made, by the spirit in which they announce it. While scrupulously concealing its conditions, they affect at once to have gained a triumph, and to have resigned yet greater triumphs. While all the world knows that the success of our diplomacy is at best only on a level with the success of our arms—while it is notorious that our envoys have done as little for objects dear to the English nation, as our commanders did little to improve the victories won by our troops, or even to employ the enormous resources of our navy—while the representatives of large constituencies complain, uncontradicted, that the interests of Europe are none the better for our lavish outlay of blood and money—Lord Panmure orders fireworks and Sir Charles Wood organises a marine pageant. When it is demanded why eight thousand pounds are to be expended in pyrotechnic displays, it is replied (and that by the Minister who lately defended the billeting of soldiers on private families by "financial considerations"), a similar display was made at the ratification of the Peace of Amiens. When that unlucky precedent is challenged, as an instance of premature rejoicing, the more elaborate celebrations of 1814 are quoted; leaving us to infer that this new Treaty of Paris is less akin to that of 1814 than to that of 1802—which is only too probable, but not a reason for the expenditure of eight thousand pounds on a show that would probably be furnished much cheaper at Vauxhall or Cremorne. Sir Charles Wood has no doubt the people will be very much delighted by it,—for he remembers to have walked about half the night, on some similar occasion, and to have seen everywhere happy faces. But even this curious fragment of a statesman's "Night Thoughts," is not large enough to bear a defence of the naval review. The Prince Regent was content with a sea fight on the *Serpentine*. Sir Charles's wide, wide soul, expansive as the element he rules, will have nothing less than Spithead and two hundred sail. Both celebrations have a political meaning—each good enough in itself, but not easily reconcilable with the other. The fireworks are to express our satisfaction with the peace—the review, our readiness to go on with the war. In the clouds of gunpowder smoke that will roll over the Solent about the time that these sheets are rolling off the press, England will be required to behold visions of the naval victories she would have won in another year of war. Foreign visitors may be a little dull of sight on this occasion, since similar visions were imagined two years ago. A naval demonstration opened the campaign that demonstrated nothing but our administrative incapacity. The smoky pennons did not then flutter on the way to conquest—it may, therefore, be doubted, by any but an Englishman, whether these same "coursers of the air" do not again mock the sight. Shakspeare compares life to a dream rounded off, at either end, with sleep. So our war begins and ends in—smoke; with a dream of glory between,—and nothing but a dream.

THE INCORRIGIBLE FRACTION.

OF the five or six thousand ticket-of-leave men released within the last two years and a half, only about five hundred, or eight per cent., have been re-committed. The remaining ninety-two hundredths have either betaken themselves to lawful modes of life, or escaped detection by the agents of the law. They have ceased to molest, or at least to outrage, society; and are, therefore, consigned by society to a forgetfulness which may be neither just to them nor safe to itself, but which is at all events a present relief to both. On the whole, then, the experiment forced upon us by the refusal of our colonies to receive any more convicts, cannot be regarded as disastrous; nor need its continuance be apprehended with alarm. A perpetual gaol delivery is found to be a comparatively harmless thing; only an incorrigible fraction of the liberated returning, through the paths of crime, to the house of correction.

But let it not be thought that that fraction is either too insignificant or too stubborn to be included in the calculations of social reformers. It is well to reduce it from the awful dimensions of an unknown quantity, but it is not well to strike

it off our reckoning as an insoluble though unimportant perplexity. Each of these five hundred human beings has a moral nature and social rights fundamentally the same as the happier thousands who preserve their recovered liberty. The difference between him and them is only a difference of degree, however wide the degree. A little more or a little better training, before he went to prison or while in it, might have transferred him from the minority to the majority. There is much the same reason for giving him a second chance of reformation, as for giving to any a first chance. We have no right to abandon him to policemen and gaolers, or, what is the same thing, to burden ourselves with his maintenance, as the sport of thief-catchers and convict taskmasters, while there are yet twenty or thirty years of life in him. Kindness to ourselves as well as to him requires careful investigation into the causes of his relapse—especially as those same causes may be at work upon large proportions of the ninety-two hundredths as yet diffused over society, but slowly re-assembling within prison walls.

We are glad, therefore, that the Lords have bestowed some of their abundant leisure upon this subject, and that the Commons have appointed a Committee to sit upon it. The conclusions of the former tribunal are certainly not hopeful,—the only speakers who ventured on any definite suggestions, recommending either the formation of new penal settlements, or the turning loose of our convicts upon the world at large. When the House of Commons' Committee has got through the official statistics and scepticisms which impede its opening, it will perhaps seek the truth at its source. A few days with Captain Maconochie, on the one hand, and Mr. H. Mayhew's clients, on the other, would let us into the heart of the question. The former would show us how nearly impossible it is, on the present system, to turn a man out of prison a better man than he came in,—the latter would forcibly exhibit the difficulties of keeping out of prison after a first committal. Whether or not the Committee examine these first-hand witnesses, the public should acquaint themselves with the evidence they offer. Capt. Maconochie's recently published pamphlet on "Prison Discipline," is a compendious record of highly successful experiments upon the principle first enunciated by Archbishop Whately—viz., that "the convict should be detained until by industry and good conduct he has earned his right to be free." The substitution of task for time services had obvious advantages. "A task," says this practical advocate of its adoption—

A task stimulates industry, exertion, self-denial, perseverance, a looking beyond present impulse to a distant contingent future, which all together constitute, and by sustained practice create, strength and stability in character; while a time sentence does just the reverse, inculcating in the first place mere submission, and thence supineness, but progressively evasion, deceit on a larger scale, self-indulgence in every form, prurient act and thought, vicious recollections and anticipations, everything, in a word, which may cheat time, which in a reformatory system men should be taught to regard as their greatest friend, but which, under this most unwise treatment, is made their chief, almost exclusive, enemy.

It has this peculiar applicability for combination with the ticket-of-leave system—the convicts liberated under its operation would carry away with them positive testimonials to good character, instead of that negative permission which is found to induce distrust and even expose to persecution. They would have been trained, by months of voluntary as well as compulsory labour, and by the practice of self-denial as well as submission, to diligence, honesty, and thrift. They would go forth wearing a badge of merit, rather than a brand of disgrace. They would be instances not of governmental clemency, but of brave self-reclamation. No one would have a right to reproach them: many would be disposed to trust them as having been strengthened by discipline. It was so in Norfolk Island, among the most hardened and hopeless of the Australian convicts. Desperadoes whom the smart of the scourge, even the near prospect of the gallows, had failed to deter from outrages on life and property, were there seen working by moonlight on their own allotments, passing by untouched the tempting orchards of their overseers, and even reading at the bedsides of dying comrades when no chaplain's good word was to be gained by such voluntary offices. In like manner, were our home prisons converted into places of rational and reformatory discipline, even the "incorrigible fraction" might be melted into the sum of general good.

A few days ago, a meeting was held in Birmingham to form a society for the purpose of providing suitable lodgings, and aiding discharged prisoners, well recommended by the officers of the gaol, in obtaining employment for which they may be fitted. There were present Mr. M. D. Hill (Recorder), the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, the Rev. S. Gedge, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. C. Ratcliff, and other philanthropic gentlemen of the town. The Mayor presided.

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Spirit of the Press.

The "great fact" in the newspaper literature of the week has been the series of articles on current ecclesiastical questions which have appeared in the "leading journal." In giving the subjoined extracts from the *Times*' leaders, we beg to assure our readers that we are not reproducing passages from the back numbers of the *Nonconformist*, but are faithfully transcribing what has actually appeared within the week in the great Conservative journal of England. Maynooth "has done it all;" and Voluntaries are greatly indebted to pertinacious Mr. Spooner for having driven the *Times* to look at ecclesiastical questions from their point of view. Commencing with Wednesday's article on the Maynooth debate on the preceding evening, we find the following important admission:—

We will make Mr. Spooner this admission,—that in the abstract we are not ourselves greatly in love with Maynooth; indeed, we might be brought so far as to concede that the gratuitous instruction of the clergy of any sect does not seem to us among the ordinary functions of a State which respects the liberty of conscience, and declines, in its corporate capacity, to take any side in theological opinion. Whatever may be the duty of the State with regard to its poorest subjects, to whom the means of instruction are inaccessible, unless gratuitous, we see no such call for it to take a part in the education of the clergy. *The clerical profession should, we apprehend, be treated like any other profession, and, as experience has shown that excellent lawyers, physicians, and engineers can be provided in any number at their own expense, so we believe that clergymen will also generally be found.*

The *Times* then proceeds to read the majority of the House of Commons a severe lecture for having decided "that 6,000,000 of our countrymen, now happily reconciled to us, and becoming as peaceable, as loyal, and industrious as the people of Kent or Devon, should in future not only have to support their own Church Establishment beside that of the Protestant minority, but be deprived of the small assistance which those of the dominant Church have hitherto given to them in their joint struggle against spiritual ignorance and moral degradation."

In a similar spirit, in leaders on Thursday, the *Times* condemns what it considers the flagrant wrong done to the Roman Catholics in Ireland, by the resolution to withdraw the Maynooth Endowment, on the broad principle of religious equality, and that the British Government "is the representative of all sects and denominations." Attention is also called to the new policy of the Conservative leaders who abstained from voting on the occasion:—

The convictions of these gentlemen are undoubtedly on the side of repression and deprivation; but their interests—the interests of the future elections in Ireland—force them to consider that if they commit themselves to the cause of Maynooth, they will offend their present party, and if they vote against it they will give mortal offence to their intended coadjutors. Animated, therefore, by these magnanimous sentiments, Mr. Disraeli, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole have made up their minds to abstain from voting altogether, and thus, at any rate, to take care that their opponents at the future Irish elections may not have the power of quoting their names to the constituencies as among those who voted against the education of their priesthood at the expense of the State.

On Friday, the leading journal comments on the vote of the day before, by which Mr. Fagan's Bill for abolishing Ministers' Money in Ireland was thrown out by the weight of Government, and asks, "If it be possible to conceive any line of conduct less reducible to sound principle, or more calculated to disturb without remedying, and to irritate without preserving." The "abstract doctrine," familiar enough to our readers, is put forward: "That it is a manifest injustice, and contrary to the spirit of modern legislation, to compel one class of men to pay taxes for the purpose of supporting the religion of another class." The *Times* proceeds to argue that even if this ground be denied, there remains what appears to us the unanswerable argument derived from the relative positions of those who receive and those who pay:—

A stronger case, in point of justice, can hardly be imagined; but the policy was as clear as the justice. In the present state of Ireland it is not only wise statesmanship but the imperative duty of every Government to avoid occasions of strife and soothe the rankling wounds of faction and fanaticism which still grieve the land and divide its races and its energies. What could be a more fruitful subject of discord than this periodical demand of a tribute, the badge of social inequality, superadded, by way of finish, to so long a catalogue of wrongs and grievances?

Yet Government, after admitting the greatest dislike and disapproval of the tax, "followed up this decision by defeating Mr. Fagan's motion for its abolition, and declaring their intention of commencing a series of legal proceedings, which they admit will be utterly inoperative and ineffectual, announcing their intention at the same time, when these abortive proceedings have come to an end, to reconsider the tax, with a view to its abolition. They censure and disapprove of the bill of Sir John Young, but continue to act under it. They agree in the justice of Mr. Fagan's measure, but they procure its rejection."

On Monday, the discussion for the Irish *Regium Donum* furnishes the text for another dissertation on ecclesiastical policy, commencing with the following statement of a palpable truth—

The House of Commons is of no sect and of no creed. It is formed by a contribution from every variety of Christian sect, and it is only by an accident, by the retention of a clause inserted for another purpose, that it is even entitled to call itself an exclusively Christian Legislature. From such a body we have no right to expect any theological or doctrinal views whatever, but we have a right to require that, standing as the House does, indifferent in its collective capacity between all shades of religious opinion, it should observe the most perfect impartiality, and mete out justice to all men of all creeds on principles quite distinct from the truth or falsehood of their tenets. To relieve all denominations of Christians at the expense of the State, or to relieve none, is a course of conduct perfectly clear and intelligible, but to select one class of Dissenters for encouragement and another for proscription is a course which the country cannot but unequivocally reprobate, as neither consistent with the dignity of the assembly which sanctions it, nor consistent with justice and fairplay to the people injured by it.

The case as between the various religious bodies in Ireland connected with Government by the golden link, is thus graphically described:—

The parties that came before the House of Commons last week seeking for justice are the members of the Church of England living in Ireland, the Irish Presbyterians and Unitarians, and the Irish Roman Catholics. Let us see how their common mother, the State, speaking through her most accredited organ, the House of Commons, deals with the wants and wishes of dutiful children, whom she is bound to cherish and regard alike. The members of the Church of England ask from her the right of taxing, under the name of "Ministers' Money," their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens as well as themselves residing in the eight principal towns in Ireland for the purpose of maintaining clergymen of the Church of England, in excess of the revenue arising from the property already enjoyed by a Church which barely counts a member for every pound of its yearly income. The House of Commons has nothing to refuse to the Church of the minority, seeking legal authority to enrich itself still more at the expense of the majority, and so Ministers' Money is cheerfully granted. Then come the Irish Roman Catholics, doomed to bear the whole burden of our ecclesiastical system, and representing, as it seems to us not very unreasonably, that Parliament has taken away from them those revenues which before the Reformation were their own; that their congregations are extremely poor, and can only supply their clergy with the barest pittance, and that for this reason it is almost impossible to obtain priests possessing the requisite amount of education. Things being thus, the Irish Roman Catholics urge the House of Commons not to take from them a small grant which has enabled them to bring up a peasant clergy capable of encountering the poverty and privations which await a priest doomed to subsist upon the bounty of his flock, and of providing the children of the Church with the comforts at least of the religion in which they live and die—their guide on this side of the grave and their hope on the other. Who could suppose, who bears in mind the treatment experienced in the matter of Ministers' Money by the clergy of the rival Church, that so reasonable a petition could be refused? But it is so, nevertheless. The House of Commons rejects the prayers of the Roman Catholics, and, while she can refuse nothing, however superfluous, to the clergy of the Church of Ireland, grudges the barest necessities of existence to her poor and shivering sister. Dives has his good things and Lazarus his evil things. To the Church that has is given, from the Church that has not is taken away even that which she hath. Much has more, and little less; poverty is made poorer, wealth richer; and this by a Legislature whose first duty as a faithful steward of the public money is a rigorous impartiality in the apportionment of its gifts.

But this is not all. Next come the Irish Presbyterians and Unitarians, and request that 40,000*l.* a year may be allotted to them, for the payment of their clergy. To them, also, the State has nothing to refuse. What though they are a small minority in their native land—what though the Unitarians at least differ from the members of the Church of England far more widely than the Roman Catholics—the House of Commons overlooks and overleaps these paltry barriers and distinctions, and grants the petition of the Irish Protestant Dissenters with as much readiness as that of the members of our own communion. No one goes away empty-handed, except the Church of the Irish people, the Church of the Irish poor, which administrators to those who have no other friends and no other hope, and for her the princely munificence of the British Parliament cannot spare a single farthing.

All right-thinking men will conclude with the *Times*, that "such policy is dangerous."

The *Press* discusses at some length the fall of Kars in anticipation of Mr. Whiteside's motion on Monday next, and concludes by fixing the blame mainly upon the British Government: "The real question for the House of Commons, sitting as the great inquest of the nation, to determine is, whether more should not have been done for the relief of Kars than could possibly have been anticipated from the despatches of Lord Clarendon?" People will be rather curious to know the sentiments of the Conservative weekly organ on Maynooth, though the absence of Mr. Disraeli, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole from the division on Mr. Spooner's motion pretty clearly foreshadow them. The *Press* does not think it good policy at the present time to be manufacturing "a grievance" for the mouths of Irish declaimers.

The taunts cast upon the Conservative leaders in relation to this question are idle. Their position upon it is precisely the same as that of their political predecessors. We recollect that in 1840 Sir Henry George Ward (then a member of the House) taunted the late Sir Robert

Peel, with having acted in the same way as the present Conservative chiefs, whom it is factiously sought to disparage. We need not rake into Hansard for Sir Robert Peel's reply. But the "Liberals" have never been able to appreciate the sense of prospective responsibility which guides Conservatives in opposition.

We cannot close these remarks without directing attention to the important fact that most influential and zealous Irish Conservatism have expressed a strong wish that the progress of social harmony in Ireland should not be interrupted by polemical discussion, which can lead to no practical conclusion. The opinions of those gentlemen are entitled to the careful considerations of the Conservative body of the empire.

We give the conclusion of an article on the "Future Policy of Russia:"—

Should the present Emperor show any purpose (and we believe he has shown it) of adopting the policy we have indicated, it will be the duty of every European Government to give him the sincerest encouragement. Let bygones be bygones. If Russia really turn to the work of social improvement with a hearty good-will—if she seek to strengthen herself by those means which Western Europe has recognised as the only true path to national greatness, it will ill-become us to look sullenly on, and grumble to ourselves about the policy of the past. We must refuse no coadjutor in the great work of human progress—least of all one who is so well able to combine the advancement of society with the maintenance of order.

Nor can we find it in our hearts to withhold the following *pasquinade* entitled "Political Illuminations," which is a fair specimen of the wit of Young Conservatism: "All parties (it is said) being now actively engaged in preparing for the approaching illuminations, any information upon the subject has general interest, and we are happy to be able to subjoin a list of some of the devices which will be exhibited by distinguished individuals."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Budget in gas, with the inscription, *Tax Vobiscum*.

Sir Benjamin Hall. A baronet's "hand" in red lamps, with the motto, *Excelsior*.

Mr. James Wilson. A transparency, representing a hat, with the legend, "All round my Hat I wear this week's *Economist*."

Sir Joshua Walmsley. A device, showing a farthing candle extinguished.

Mr. W. Williams. A view of Hampton Court Palace, with a Lambeth jackass kicking his heels against a lady's door.

Mr. Labouchere. A very elegant transparency of the sun that will not set upon the right honourable gentleman's dominions, and of the colonies that will not stand his interference.

Mr. Ewart. A device of new patent gallows, for the reformation of criminals, instead of their execution—the culprit is hung by the waist, instead of the neck, while a lecture is delivered to him.

Mr. V. Smith. A coronet, and the motto, *Vernon semper viret*. (Vernon will always be rather green.)

Mr. F. Peel. A remarkable tapeworm, in red lamps.

Mr. Miall. An Allegory. Dissent presents her favourite child to Britannia, saying, "I give you my all." [A plagiarism from the extinct *Diogenes*.] Britannia replies, "Thank you for nothing."

Mr. Bowyer. A great spoon—motto, altered from Shakspeare, "There's not much matter in these Con-vertiles."

Lord John Russell. A transparency. The Genius of the British Constitution, supported by Reform, and attended by Appropriation Clauses, kicks Tests and Corporations, and leads the Jew into her temple, while Education guards the door, Diplomacy watches the outposts, and the City of London, sweetly smiling, congratulates her member upon his having done it all on his own hook.

Lord Panmure. Device representing a kind uncle watching over an affectionate nephew—motto, "Take care of Dowb."

The *Spectator* regards the recent defeats of the Government as very ominous. "As the Ministers appear to be declining, the Opposition gain in activity. The Opposition leaders are beginning to renew the arts of generalship in the House of Commons; they are making as well as using their opportunities, and are trying to improve their chances of reducing Ministers to extremity." Our contemporary discourses on "Political Prospects," as "there is not a single political question within the range of practical action upon which it would be safe to assert any material difference between the opinions of the gentlemen in the House of Commons who vote with Lord Palmerston, and of those who vote with Mr. Disraeli." The *Spectator* concludes that the only possible permanent Administration is one based upon personal ability and the representation of all influential sections.

The English nation would rejoice to see a strong Government—a Government that, knowing the sentiments of all the broad sections of the community, would seize what was harmonious and national in them, and carry it out in legislation, while it presented in each department the best special ability that Parliament could furnish. It is simply absurd and factious to abuse such a Government as an unprincipled Coalition, when the only principles at issue in the country within the range of practical politics are the principles of honesty and ability—the principle whether the highest character and the highest talent should be placed in the most favourable position for serving the State or not. Such a Ministry would become, by the nature of its components, more of a Departmental than a Cabinet Government; each Minister would possess a greater originating power, and the responsibility would be less concentrated on the Premier.

The *Spectator* speaks of Convocation as only a "memorandum," and likely to remain so while the "Church" represents only a part of the community.

On the Education question, the *Examiner* finds comfort in the belief that "there is nothing in the

recent vote to dishearten any one who has watched the subject in its gradual progress to its present stage."

Our contemporary comes to the conclusion that—

It is not upon Lord John Russell that discredit will hereafter fall for the division on the Education resolutions. He has a season of unpopularity to travel through, and few can better afford to suffer temporary detraction. In a long course of struggle on behalf of popular advancement, all cannot be success. Lord John has won much for his countrymen—especially much in this matter of education wherein for the present he has been balked of his desire to achieve more. And now it may perhaps occur to him that the resolutions which the House has refused to entertain were in fact not sufficient for the people, that they were framed too timidly, and were weak chiefly because they sought too much to be conciliating. It will certainly not be his fault who proposed, but theirs who rejected, mediation, if the battle hereafter should be between extremes.

The *Examiner* also condemns the present Parliament without reserve:—

For a quarter of a century there has not been so wayward and unstatesmanlike a House of Commons. No one knows where to have it. It has been amenable to two principles only—free-trade and war policy; but as these have ceased to operate, protection being abandoned, and peace established, no other rule of public conduct has succeeded, and every member sets up on his own eccentric account. The result is an entanglement of cross purposes such as never before existed, the issue of which passes all calculation, much more control.

The late Governor-General of India who is, by a complex pun, transformed, by a wistly writer in the *Press*, into "Annexander the Great," is thus brought to book by the Liberal journalist:—

The Marquis of Dalhousie has governed India for above eight long years, and out of the seven of those of which an account has been rendered, there has been a surplus revenue in four and a defalcation in three, the sum of the surplus being 1,725,725*l.*, and of the deficiency 6,061,052*l.* So, therefore, his expenditure has in all exceeded his revenue by the sum of 4,335,327*l.*, equivalent to a defalcation in our own revenue, in the same length of time, of the alarming amount of fourteen millions. We hope Lord Dalhousie has managed his affairs better. With a decent economy, former governors-general have usually brought home with them 100,000*l.* for five years' service. He has enjoyed his post for eight, and ought to bring double that amount;—let us hope at all events, that he has brought back enough to preclude the possibility of any scoundrels proposing to induce him with a pension of 5,000*l.* a year out of the tottering revenue of India.

The *Economist* calls attention to a fact which may raise a smile of satisfaction on the visage of the British tax-payer if he can for a moment forget how the money goes in Committee of Supply, during this period of extravagant estimates—

It will be found that the balance in the Exchequer, as stated of the two Banks of England and Ireland, was on the 31st of March, 1856, 5,600,621*l.*, against 3,949,774*l.* at the end of March, 1855. All the expenditure, therefore, so far has been provided for, and there is now a larger balance in the Exchequer than last year.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

It is stated on authority, that Mr. Labouchere has offered the vacant post of Governor of Victoria to the Earl of Elgin; but that Lord Elgin has declined to accept it, preferring to remain at home. According to another report, it has been offered to Lord Marcus Hill, and also declined from domestic reasons.

The rumours put afloat some days since, as to a possibility of Sir James Graham and Mr. Sidney Herbert joining the Cabinet, were entirely without foundation. There was a greater probability of Earl Granville going to Paris as Ambassador, and of Lord John Russell taking the Presidency of the Council, but since Lord Granville's illness and Lord John Russell's defeat upon the Education question, which he attributes to want of proper support from the Government, the probability of any such re-arrangement is greatly diminished. At the present time, we believe, no change in Cabinet arrangements is anticipated.—*Morning Star*. The *Daily News*, in reference to the above rumour, says: "There is not, we believe, the slightest foundation for the statement. Any such changes would, it is obvious, seriously diminish the Liberal element in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and be calculated to do anything but amend the position of Government in the House of Commons. Hence (it may be presumed) Tory anxiety to introduce into it these sources of political weakness and personal unpopularity." The *Press* also has its special denial: "The rumour is entirely without foundation. Sir James Graham is far too clever a man to commit himself so egregiously; and though Mr. Sidney Herbert is a most benevolent character, it would be carrying sentimentalism too far if he were to embark in a sinking vessel."

Lord Elgin, having refused Victoria, his late Canadian private secretary, Mr. Oliphant, is now talked of.

It is confidently believed in military circles that Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, and Field-Marshal Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, will resign their appointments soon after the breaking up of the Military Court of Inquiry.—*United Service Gazette*.

A step in the peerage has, it is stated, been most graciously offered to the Earl of Clarendon, and respectfully declined by his lordship.

April 20, being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the ancient ceremony of "churching the judges" took place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Foreign and Colonial.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER ON THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The Emperor has arrived quite unexpectedly at Moscow, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Michael, and Nicholas, and a numerous staff. Their reception was most enthusiastic. On the 11th, the Emperor gave audience to Count Zakrowski, the military governor. Deputations from the nobles and from the civil and military authorities accompanied him. When all these persons had formed a circle round him, the Emperor addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The war is over; for I ratified the Treaty of Peace which had been signed at Paris before I left St. Petersburg. I am happy to be able to announce the news to you officially, and to repeat to the nobility of Moscow the words which I addressed to my people in my last manifesto. Russia was able to defend herself for many years to come, and I believe that, no matter what forces were brought against her, she was invulnerable on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty, in the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to proposals compatible with the national honour. War is an abnormal state, and the greatest successes obtained by it scarcely compensate for the evils it occasions. It had caused an interruption of the commercial relations of the empire with most of the States of Europe. I should certainly have carried it on had not the voice of neighbouring states pronounced itself against the policy of late years. My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I knew his views, and I adhere to them from my very soul; but the Treaty of Paris has obtained the object which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war.

Many of you, I am aware, regret that I should have so readily accepted the propositions made to me. It was my duty as a man and as the head of a great empire, either to reject or accept them frankly; I have honourably and conscientiously fulfilled that duty; I am sure that allowances will be made for the difficult position in which I was placed, and that shortly every devoted friend of Russia will render justice to my views and intentions for the welfare of the country.

Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favourable to us, as it has been in Asia, the empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would in a great measure be taken away from agriculture and labour. In the government of Moscow itself many manufactories have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace to the vain glory of combats.

I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of foreign produce. I wish, henceforth, that the greatest facility shall be afforded in our markets for the exchange of wares of every origin, and of the raw materials and manufactures of our soils. Various projects will shortly be communicated to you, the object of which will be to give an impulse to home industry, and in which, I trust, every nobleman will take a share.

The Emperor, who spoke with some emotion, was listened to in religious silence. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance have received formal orders from his Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce. The frontier traffic is already open, and vessels are arriving at all the ports. The export of precious metals is alone still suspended, and this is explained by the scarcity of gold and silver in the public treasury.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that, by an Imperial decree, the army is put upon a peace footing. The troops now in the Crimea will henceforth form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the other under General Lüders. Letters from St. Petersburg announce that the precise frontiers between Russia and Sweden will be shortly fixed.

The semi-official *Dresden Journal* confirms the retirement of Count Nesselrode from the Russian Foreign-office. He is succeeded there by Prince Gortschakoff, recently Russian Ambassador at Vienna. Count Nesselrode will retain the title and office of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

An Imperial decree dissolves the whole of the militia. Count Orloff is appointed President of the Council of Ministers, vice Tschernicheff. Orders have been given to rekindle the light-houses and replace the buoys along the whole coast.

TURKEY.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that serious disturbances have taken place at Sivas and Koniah, but that order has been re-established. Aali Pasha had been ordered to leave for London, to convey to Prince Albert the insignia of the Order of the Medjidie, which the Sultan has conferred upon the Consort of the Queen of England. The Anglo-Persian difficulty is not yet settled. The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran has resigned. The Hatt-Humayoun has been hailed with joy in Syria, at Larnaca, at Rhodes, and throughout the Archipelago. In Armenia, on the contrary, great excitement prevails. According to the *Presse d'Orient*, Kinburn and Eupatoria will be the first portions of the Russian territory evacuated by the Allies.

Constantinople letters to the 7th describe the review on that day of the English and the Anglo-German Contingent, which was honoured with the presence of the Sultan, and went off with great *éclat*. The Sultan expressed himself highly delighted with what he saw. Omar Pasha was in the Imperial *cortège*.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The *Gazette de Vienne*, whose relations with certain members of the Austrian Government are known, asserts, with emphasis, that the measures which Austria has taken in the Duchy of Parma had previously been approved of by France, and that the two Powers, having common interests to preserve, have also a perfect understanding upon all points

and are determined to prevent the ambition of Piedmont, and the efforts of the national party, from disturbing the cause of law and order in the Italian peninsula.

"England," says the Austrian journal, "which omitted to send her vessels to protect the fabulous Constitution of Sicily, although she had guaranteed it, will take care also not to despatch one single steamer to the coasts of Italy to feed the *verve* of the London press. Under these circumstances, the guarantee against emissaries and *colporteurs* of subversive ideas, which Austria has established on the frontier of Parma, will neither affect the treasury of our empire nor increase its army."

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* informs us that previous to quitting Paris, Count Cavour had an interview with Count Walewski, and handed to him, in the name of the Sardinian Government, a note, in which are summarised the observations offered by Count Cavour upon the situation of Italy, in the sittings of the Conference on the 8th and 16th of April. This note is intended to absolve Piedmont from the responsibility of the events which may transpire in Italy, as the result of the bad administration of certain States and of Austrian intervention in the Legations, the Duchies, Naples, &c. The note is to be presented also to the English Government.

We read in the Paris correspondence of *Le Nord*—

Dining a few days ago with a high personage of the court, Count Cavour did not conceal his complaints against the Conference for refusing to interfere in the affairs of Italy against Austria, which Power has in its favour the majority of the Plenipotentiaries. He ended with saying: "There will be revolutions in Italy before the year is out." The Minister of Victor Emanuel uttered his prophecy with some show of reason. At the moment the Piedmontese army from the Crimea is about to enter the Gulf of Spezzia, Austria brings her troops to the frontier of Piedmont. It is easy to foresee the possibility of a conflict. England will sustain Piedmont. France also would certainly interfere, with the object of reconciling the revolution with the interests of the Pope. Austria—who left Russia to combat singly with the allied powers—could Austria, in the case of a conflict in Italy, rely upon Russia? Such are the questions which are mooted even before the exchange of the ratifications of peace; you will understand, then, why the Plenipotentiaries are gloomy.

At Parma, General Crenneville, not content with administering military law with all the force of despotic power and summary punishments, has chosen to trample on every vestige of independence belonging to the Parmesan Government. Arrests, on suspicion, have lately been made on a large scale. Of those arrested many are kept in confinement and few liberated, and one night lately, thirty persons, who had not even undergone an examination, were taken from the gaol at Parma and sent off in carriages under escort to Mantua. The excuse for this arbitrary proceeding was that the individuals were "*mauvais sujets*," and therefore dangerous to society, on which plea, it will be observed, an Austrian General ventures to capture the citizens of a neighbouring State, and transport them to an Austrian fortress! It was also reported that some, if not all, the prisoners under sentence, who had been removed in the first instance to Mantua from Parma, had been again transported to Graz. So completely has the Ducal Government lost all pretension to independence, that the Austrian authorities do not even condescend to inform the special commission for the trial of political offences as to the disposal of those persons who ought to be brought before it.

A letter from Vienna of the 13th says: In the audience given yesterday by the Emperor to the prelates to deliver their address, the Emperor replied in Latin as follows:—

In coming to an understanding with the Holy See, in order to fulfil the duties of a Christian and of a prince, I glory in proving by my acts, my faith and my hope in Him by whom kings reign, and I fully comprehend how much the bonds of civil society are consolidated by the sentiment of religion. What I have promised I will execute with the fidelity becoming a man and an Emperor. Such a great work, however, cannot be completed except by the union of forces. It belongs to you, venerable prelates, to join your efforts to mine and amongst yourselves, in order that the faith and all that is just and honest may flourish among us, and bear the abundant fruits of salvation and peace. Have confidence in me, as I have in you. God will be with us.

"Hitherto," says a Vienna letter in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt, "it has been the custom in Austria to inter the Roman Catholics and Protestants in the same cemetery. But of late the Minister of Public Worship has received information that a number of curés have refused to allow Protestants to occupy a grave in the common burial place. This line of conduct, which they found on the decrees of the Council of Trent and on the late Concordat, has caused much agitation in many districts."

THE CRIMEA.

On the 2nd inst., at two P.M., the proclamation of peace was made to the allied armies by salutes of 101 guns, fired by the field batteries of the Light and Second Division, from the heights on the plains of Balaklava; by the French batteries at the Quartier-Général; by the Sardinian redoubts at Fedukhine; and by the men-of-war at Kamiesch and Kazatch. No notice of the event was taken by the Russians; not a gun was fired or a flag hoisted. The weather had not in the least mitigated its severity. There was a heavy snow-storm on the 4th; in the midst of which Sir Richard Eyre took his Division on a march.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Codrington, dated April 1. He writes that there was nothing particular to report, except the continuance of the well-being of the troops, even under as severe changes of weather as any that they have had. There was no material increase in sick, although drafts

of men had latterly arrived from Malta. The armistice was prolonged till further orders. The Artillery continued to move the Russian cannon from Sebastopol as well as the damaged British ones. 818 had been embarked for England. Mr. Dean had recovered eleven pieces of field artillery with their limbers and waggons, from the waters of the dockyard.

To accelerate the evacuation, a portion of the English fleet originally intended for the Baltic was expected at Constantinople. The papers state that two regiments of English cavalry would leave in May for the East Indies, and that two divisions, under General Campbell, would be sent to Canada. There is a rumour that the horses will be left in the Crimea. Kertch, Kinburn, and Eupatoria will be the first places evacuated.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, April 8.—The weather has at last assumed the mildness of spring, and for the few weeks that the army will have to remain in the Crimea it may be expected that pic-nics, shooting and fishing, racing, and drill and ball practice will form the principal business of our lives, until everything is prepared for embarkation. The preparations for the departure of the army continue actively, and already several hundreds of the Army Works Corps have been shipped at Balaklava, and have gone on their way homewards. The fine weather continues. The passes for the Russian lines have not yet arrived. No one talks of anything else—not even of the grand French races which come off on the 10th, and to which the Emperor has sent 100L, and Marshal Pelissier has contributed 50L.

AMERICA.

In the United States Senate a resolution permitting Dr. Kane and his associates in the Arctic expedition to accept whatever tokens of appreciation the Government of Great Britain might bestow upon them, was discussed at some length, and finally laid over.

The three million armament was then taken up. Mr. Fessenden spoke on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in favour of settling differences with Great Britain by negotiations. Mr. Cass replied, arguing that the United States should take a decided stand for the maintenance of their rights.

The *Washington Herald* alleges that the French and English Ministers declare that a detachment of men will be landed from their respective squadrons on the coast of Central America to assist the Costa-Ricans in the war against Nicaragua.

The Eureka brig, and the Charles Morgan steamer, with recruits for the Walker Nicaraguan expedition, sailed March 31, from New Orleans, with a number of volunteers.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation was necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound Dues, and the subject was made a special order for discussion.

Mr. Seyer, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, referring to the Kansas discussion, said that the circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances, with a view of controlling the coming national and State elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage; it was, however, his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territories and other property of the United States extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the territory.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughston earnestly condemned the violation of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed as his opinion that the rights of the people of Kansas had been usurped by invaders.

At Toronto a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry had been rejected.

At Montreal the ice was breaking up. The gas-works had been blown up.

INDIA.

Intelligence from Calcutta up to the 10th and Bombay to the 19th of March has arrived, in anticipation of the overland mail.

Lord Canning arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was immediately sworn in. Lord Dalhousie had left previously, on the 6th, for Suez. In replying to a farewell address from the inhabitants of Calcutta, Lord Dalhousie observed, with respect to "keeping the peace" in India:—

It is not for me, gentlemen, to speak of the events and the measures of past years, on which you have dwelt with such favourable regard. But it may be permitted to me to look forward with you, and to express a hope that, as I leave you, the prospect is fair and full of promise.

No prudent man, having any knowledge of Eastern affairs, would ever venture to predict a prolonged continuation of peace in India. We have learned by hard experience how a difference with a native power, which seems at first to be but the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, may rapidly darken and swell into a storm of war, involving the whole empire in its gloom. We have lately seen how in the very midst of us insurrection may rise like an exhalation from the earth, and how cruel violence, worse than all the excesses of war, may be suddenly committed by men who, to the very day in which they broke out in their frenzy of blood, have been regarded as a simple, harmless, timid race, not by the Government alone, but even by those who knew them best, who were dwelling among them, and were their earliest victims.

Remembering these things, no prudent man will venture to give you assurance of continued peace.

But we seem to have every reasonable ground for believing that tranquillity within and without is likely now to prevail in India, and that thus fair scope will be given for the prosecution of those projects of internal improvement on which the Government has largely entered.

As to his future life Lord Dalhousie said:—

You have made kindly allusions to the future that may await me. I do not seek to fathom that future. My only ambition long has been to accomplish the task which lay before me here, and to bring it to a close with honour and success. It has been permitted to me to do so. I have played out my part, and while I feel that in any case the principal act in the drama of my life is ended, I shall be content if the curtain should drop now upon my public course. Nearly thirteen years have passed away since I first entered the service of the Crown. Through all these years, with but one short interval, public employment of the heaviest responsibility and labour has been imposed upon me. I am wearied and worn, and have no other thought or wish than to seek the retirement of which I stand in need, and which is all I am now fit for.

A Calcutta correspondent says: "I am told that the allowance granted by Government to the idol temple at Pooree has been discontinued under orders from home. The abolition of this grant has been an object with Indian missionaries and philanthropists for some years."

The intelligence from Oude is satisfactory. The settlement of the country under its new rulers was proceeding with perfect tranquillity. The King's soldiers have readily enlisted in the Company's service; and the rush of recruits for the Contingent was so great that two-thirds were refused. The military police was in process of organisation, and large numbers of Rajpoots had taken service in that corps.

"The news from the districts," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "is most cheering. From east and west, from Khyrabad and Bairaich, we hear that the cultivators are delighted, the soldiery contented, the landholders and great farmers astonished at the moderation of their new masters, and at the very trifling assessment that has been made. Nowhere have any set of men given any trouble or shown the slightest disposition to dispute the wishes and acts of the British Government."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Vienna says, that the commission for the organisation of the Principalities will commence its labours in the course of this month, and that whilst Austria nominates to it Baron de Koller as diplomatic member, General Count Coronini will be the military one. It was believed at Vienna, adds the letter, that M. de Fonton, whose early arrival was expected, will represent Russia on the commission.

The *Gazette de Lyons* speaks of an interview which has taken place between the Count de Chambord and the Countess de Neuilly, at which were present the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Clementine. The Countess de Neuilly having several times expressed a desire to visit the Count de Chambord, but being prevented by the state of her health, the Count anticipated the intention of his august aunt, and visited her at Nervi on the 6th instant.

A despatch from Stockholm announces that Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm, for London, in the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

On the 20th November, the Queen's ship *Electra*, while on a voyage from Auckland to Sydney, was greatly endangered from a water-spout that burst upon her; a rare occurrence, though water-spouts are often seen. After a few minutes of awful suspense for the crew, the vessel recovered from the shock.

It is stated that the Danish Government had consented to the arrangements which had been offered by foreign Governments for the regulation of the Sound Dues.

An Alexandria letter, of the 9th March, gives some information relative to the conquests contemplated by the new sovereign of Abyssinia. This negro rival of Souloque has organised a Christianity after his own fashion, and proposes to convert all Africa to his religion by fire and sword. He is incited in these projects by a certain Copht, well-known in Cairo for his fanaticism.

It is stated that Prince Stourdza will be the new Hospodar of Moldavia, in the room of Ghika resigned. Prince Stirbey will continue to hold the hospodariat of Wallachia.

The following is an extract from a Malta correspondent, dated Wednesday last: "The Marquis of Dalhousie continues here in much the same state, his health tolerably good, but his leg continuing so seriously bad as to prevent his moving without assistance. It is intended that he leaves here about the 18th, in Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, for England direct."

In the *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 7th, we read: "General Williams, whose health has now for some time been re-established, is expected to arrive very shortly at Constantinople."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The grand naval review to come off this day (Wednesday) at Spithead, is likely to be a very imposing demonstration. The Queen will arrive at the Clarence-yard, from town, about ten o'clock, and at once embark on board the Royal yacht, which will proceed out to Spithead in a line with the flag-ship, the whole of the fleet and the batteries ashore saluting. The Royal yacht will then pass down between the two lines of ships towards the Nab, and, on reaching the easternmost end of the fleet, she will take up a position, when the whole of the line-of-battle ships, frigates, &c., will pass round in review order in double column, the Duke of Wellington leading the port division and the Royal George the starboard.

They will then return and take up their former places in the Channel. Her Majesty will then proceed through the whole fleet to the westernmost end, when the ships will again pass in review order. The Royal yacht will return to above the flag-ships, and then the division of gun-boats will be brought into active operation. Mimic attacks will be made upon the large class ships, Southsea Castle, and other prominent points. The spectacle will conclude about four o'clock. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the fleet when it is stated that it occupies an unbroken line of anchorage of five or six miles in length.

Twenty-five hired steamers will leave the Southampton pier and docks on Wednesday morning for Spithead, in addition to the fourteen mail packets and seven Government steamers. Special trains were to arrive at Southampton every half-hour last evening, in order to bring down the members of the Houses of Parliament, the members of Government, and other official and non-official persons, who are to embark at that port for the review. Large numbers of visitors will sleep on board the steam-packets, which will be in Southampton Docks, or anchored in the stream during the night of the 22nd. Many of the Southampton tradesmen have given notice that their shops will be closed to-day. Every bed in the town has been taken. To preserve order, and assist in the execution of the arrangements, a body of Metropolitan police, which usually does duty at the Houses of Lords and Commons, will assist the dock police of Southampton. During the week speculators have been at work hiring steamers, and have given as much as 200 guineas for the loan of a steamer for the 23rd.

The whole fleet will consist of about 200 vessels, including about 110 gun-boats and about 60 mortar-vessels.

The Emperor of the French has sent a suitable representative of the French Imperial Navy for the occasion. The Imperial French war steam frigate Chayla, Captain Longueville, and a numerous deputation to visit the review, bearing Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, arrived at Spithead on Sunday night before sunset, and anchored off the fleet. The appearance of these gallant visitors from the French navy excites general and marked admiration. On Monday evening the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Seymour, entertained them at the Admiralty House, and they will be feted by the military and other branches before their departure.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT-STREET.

One of the most daring acts of assassination ever perpetrated in this country occurred on Thursday night, in Rupert-street, Haymarket. The scene of the tragedy was an Italian and French restaurant, kept by a native of the Papal States, named Louis Stucchi. Among the foreigners accustomed to assemble here were Francesco Rossi, Carlo De Rudio, and Pietro Chiesa, all natives of the same part of Italy. The assassin, a man named Foschini, had been a visitor only during a comparatively recent period. At about a quarter-past eight o'clock, Rossi, Chiesa, and De Rudio were conversing together, when Foschini entered, and, producing a pack of cards, suggested that the whole party should play a game together. Rossi objected, and assigned as a reason that he wished to go home early, upon which Foschini repeated his request, and volunteered to fetch some beer from a neighbouring public-house as an inducement to keep the party together. He did so, and on re-entering the restaurant offered Rossi and the others the free use of the beverage he had furnished. Something was said as to the bad quality of the beer, and Foschini went out to exchange it, returning presently afterwards, and again joining his companions in drinking. There was a fifth Italian present at this time—Carlo Rouelli, a man of education and birth, but reduced by circumstances to act as waiter at Stucchi's restaurant. In a short time after Foschini had rejoined the party, and before any game of cards had been commenced, Foschini complained of feeling ill, and requested that one of the party would assist him to the shop of a medical man. Rossi, anxious to go home, volunteered to do so, and resting upon his arm, apparently in a state of suffering, Foschini left the house and proceeded up Rupert-street. They had arrived at the corner of Richmond-street, Rossi rallying Foschini, and endeavouring to persuade him that he was not so ill as he affected to be, when the former, releasing his arm from Foschini's grasp, accidentally touched with his hand a hard substance within the trousers of the latter, which he at once knew to be a poniard or stileto. Rossi immediately charged him with the possession of the weapon, and asked him what he meant. Foschini made no reply, but at once seemed to have recovered his strength, and with Rossi retraced his steps to the restaurant. On reaching Stucchi's house Rossi was in the act of placing his hand upon the door handle, for the purpose of entering, when Foschini, who was following closely behind, struck him a violent blow over the shoulder with his poniard. Before Rossi had time to recover himself he received another blow on the arm, and retreating into the house, he was followed by Foschini, who continued to strike at him with his poniard. Chiesa, De Rudio, and the waiter Rouelli were in the front saloon on the ground floor when this attack took place, and on discovering Rossi retreating from the assassin they ran to his assistance. Foschini then dealt his deadly blows against all present. Rossi made his escape into the street, and then Foschini turned off the gas, and in comparative darkness continued his murderous attack. Rouelli, the waiter, who had been foremost in endeavouring to seize the assassin, fell first, dangerously wounded in the head and abdomen, and indeed, in all parts of the body. De Rudio next suc-

cumbed, and Chiesa alone remained to grapple with the assassin, when Foschini, finding, it is supposed, his strength failing, retreated into the street, followed by Chiesa. On finding himself pressed, the assassin turned again upon Chiesa, and struck him a severe blow in the abdomen, from the effects of which Chiesa fell. Foschini then succeeded in getting off without molestation. Assistance was at once procured, and all the injured persons were conveyed to the hospital. The case of Rouelli is pronounced to be a most dangerous one, but he still survives. Foschini has not yet been captured, though the police are making diligent search for him.

The detective officers possess information which leads them to suppose that the assassin, Foschini, is sequestered in London. He is so closely watched both by day and night that the slightest movement on his part would tend to his capture; and it is hinted that the offer of a reward will lead to his immediate apprehension.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Prince Albert went on Friday to Aldershot camp; where the Queen, wearing a gold sash over her riding-habit, and a military plume in her round hat, inspected the troops drawn up in two lines. They afterwards marched past in quick time. Her Majesty then took up her quarters in her pavilion in the camp, and remained there all night.

On Wednesday, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, visited the invalids in the military hospitals at Chatham. On Thursday afternoon she called on the Duchess of Gloucester, and went to the Adelphi Theatre in the evening. The Queen has sat to Mr. Noble for a colossal bust destined for the Town Hall of Manchester; and Prince Albert has sat for his portrait to Mr. Philip, of Aberdeen. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince visited the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and in the evening went to the Adelphi Theatre.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Viscount Hardinge and a brilliant staff, left Bishopsgate Railway Station for Colchester, to review the troops encamped near that town. His Royal Highness reached Colchester soon after eleven o'clock, and, mounting a handsome charger, proceeded with his staff into the town, accompanied by several hundred yeomen and tradesmen on horseback. At Wyvenhoe-park the troops (nearly 6,000 in number) were drawn out in review order, consisting of the 11th and 28th Regiments of the Line, the Essex Rifles, West Essex, East Norfolk, and West Suffolk Militia Regiments. The review was but brief, and the Royal party returned by the same route to London.

Lord Clarendon, accompanied by Lady Clarendon and family, arrived at Dover on Monday, from Paris, per the Vivid, from Boulogne.

A deputation from the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, had an interview, on Friday, with Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., at his residence in Park-street, on the provisions of a bill for the more effectual suppression of houses of ill-fame. The deputation consisted of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, M.A.; Rev. R. B. Plumtre, M.A.; Mr. James E. Davis, Barrister-at-law; Mr. W. Shaen, M.A., Solicitor; and Mr. Newman, Hon. Secretary.

It is stated that Viscount Palmerston and Earl Fortescue are to have the vacant Garters.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Lord Panmure has given 100*l.* towards the expense of erecting the theatre at Aldershot.

Mr. Greene, M.P. for Lancaster, has signified his intention to retire from Parliament when it dissolves. He has been a representative of the borough for upwards of thirty years.

Earl Cowper, eldest son of Viscountess Palmerston, whilst attending at the assizes at Maidstone, on Wednesday, was suddenly taken seriously ill, and expired shortly after he was removed from the court. His Lordship died from spasm of the heart. The death of Captain Deans Dundas, formerly M.P. for Flintshire, is also announced.

It is stated that a day of general thanksgiving for the cessation of the war will be shortly announced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the command of the Queen.

Prince Albert will, it is said, pay a short visit to Paris in the course of the summer. The object of the Prince Consort's visit will be to represent Her Majesty at the baptism of the Imperial infant son of the Emperor and Empress of France.

The *Times* says: "Among other proposals for the reform of the army, it is said that a mixed commission of officers and civilians will soon be appointed to inquire into the system of purchase. The names mentioned are the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Stanley, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir H. Bentinck, Colonel Wetherall, and an engineer officer."

Sir Charles Barry's great work, the Palace of Westminster, is approaching towards completion; the whole outline of the clock-tower is now seen, and the Victoria Tower is finished to the top of the parapet and foot of the turrets. These latter, however, will be seventy feet in height, and there will, further, be a flagstaff of great elevation to bear aloft the banner of England when the monarch is present.—*Builder*.

It is said Sir H. Bulwer will be sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The first instalment of the British Army from the Crimea, consisting of 2,000 of the Guards, will be brought home in Her Majesty's steam-ship Himalaya. This noble ship will proceed to Balaklava, immediately

after the review at Spithead, where she will be present with the members of the House of Lords.

Sir John Sutton, son of the late Sir Richard Sutton, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

It is stated that the Government are about to introduce a series of resolutions in the House of Lords immediately, and which would have been proposed directly the House had assembled after the Easter holidays, but for the indisposition of the Earl Granville, giving power to the Crown to appoint "peerages for life." It is to be proposed that there shall be four peerages for life conferred, and at no time to exceed that number, upon distinguished members of the Bench or Judges. They are to be termed "Lords of Appeal," and are to enjoy, during their "natural life," all the privileges of the hereditary members of the House of Lords. They are to be appointed expressly to sit on appeal cases, as their title would denote. It is also proposed that each of the four Lords of Appeal shall have the annual salary during life of 5,000*l.* inclusive of any pension to which they might become entitled from their previous judicial services on the Bench. When the question of these "life peerages" has been settled—and it is thought there will not be any opposition to the resolution of the Government—the learned Lord Wensleydale will be at once enabled to take the required oaths and his seat in the House of Lords.

We believe it is most probable that Mr. F. O. Martin, Mr. W. D. Boase, and Mr. John Simons will be appointed additional Inspectors of Charities under the act 18th and 19th Victoria, c. 124.—*Globe*.

Miscellaneous News.

At the recent Pontefract sessions, William Willans, Esq., of Huddersfield, qualified as a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The expenditure of the British Museum during the year ending 31st March, was 63,004*l.* The visitors to the general collections in 1855 were 334,089—a great falling-off from former years.

The Persia has made the quickest passage on record from New York; she arrived at Liverpool in nine days twelve hours and seven minutes,—six hours less than any former passage.

The Russian prisoners of war, in number 326, who have been confined in the Lewes war prison, left that town on Friday morning, soon after seven o'clock, by special train for Portsmouth, for embarkation on board the Imperatrice.

The Committee of the Oxford Working Men's Educational Institution have issued a first report, from which we learn that the institution is in a most flourishing condition, 250 names having already been enrolled as members. Nine classes have been formed, and are now in successful operation.

The prospectus has been issued of a Metropolitan Milk Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. The company propose to rent farms in the vicinity of the railways, and to adopt that mode of conveyance. The object is to remedy the evil of keeping cows in badly ventilated and unclean sheds of London.

Great alarm exists at Barnsley from the deer in Stainborough-park suffering in large numbers from hydrophobia, caused, it is said, by a mad dog having roamed the vicinity a few months since. Nearly a hundred deer have fallen victims; the animals become very savage under the influence of the disease, and bite and tear each other. A workman's child has been bitten by one of the rabid animals.

It is stated in the *Observer* that next Sunday, and on succeeding Sundays throughout the summer, a band will play in the Regent's-park from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. It is also said that arrangements are making to have a third Sunday band playing in Victoria-park. On last Sunday, in Kensington-gardens, the music consisted chiefly of selections from the leading oratorios.

It is rumoured that the beautiful church built by the Irvingites in Gordon-square is about to be sold. The Romanists are said to be in the field as purchasers, one of their organs observing that "there can be no reason why the church should not be devoted to the true worship, any more than in the case of those Italian basilicas which were originally built for heathen rites, but are now devoted to the most sacred purposes."

A few days since, a gentleman while walking through Farley, a village near Bath, heard the sound of a drum near a brook; and he found on inquiry that the drum was beaten to recover the body of a carter recently drowned: the notion was, that when the drummer came to the spot where the body lay, it would rise to the surface! The plan failed. But there was another to be tried: a half-quartern loaf was to be put into the brook where the deceased fell in, to be floated down the stream, and on reaching the spot where the body was, the loaf was expected to turn round three times and then sink.

Birmingham has taken the lead in a new public institution. About a year ago, some five-and-twenty working men clubbed their means for evening recreation. Five formed a band; another was secretary, another storekeeper; draughts, chess, swings, puzzles, were provided—the whole at the cost of a penny a week each; including the rent of the place of meeting. The experiment was successful. Out of it has sprung a "Public Recreation Society," at which as many as fifteen hundred people, at a penny per head, have attended on an evening; the ordinary attendance being five hundred. The receipts of this society are 20*l.* per week; the expenses 6*l.* For this they provide swings, an electrical machine, single-stick, and fencing, gymnastics, reading, chess, &c. There are also musical performances by a band and chorus formed of the

members of the society. The rooms are open from five to ten on week-days, and from two till ten on Sundays; and the whole is conducted with perfect order and decorum, showing what working men can do for themselves.

A few days ago, a farmer named Scutt, occupier of a farm near Cannington, attempted suicide at the Agapemone. He is now under the surveillance of two keepers. Differences of importance have broken out amongst the members of the above singular fraternity. The "Prince" is said to have declared himself to be nothing more than mortal man, and not of that spiritual cast which he has hitherto professed himself to be. He has left his flock for Plymouth, and his departure has caused a wonderful transformation in their internal regulations. Mr. Scutt was a man of considerable property when he joined Prince, but he made it all over to him, and this self-begging is the supposed cause of his rash attempt on his life.

The Convention of Royal Burghs sat in annual session at Edinburgh, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the Justiciary Court room. In the absence of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Provost of Stirling was called to the chair. The first subject dealt with by the Convention was a proposal to send a memorial to the Queen in favour of the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland. This was the renewal of a motion of the previous year, and was agreed to without debate. Another subject was the coast-defences of Scotland. The Convention resolved, by a majority of twenty-nine to sixteen, to renew its petition praying that defences should be erected at fourteen points on the coast. The sixteen dissentients thought that all need of coast defences had ceased with the war. A large portion of time was taken up with a discussion on the Educational Bills submitted to Parliament by the Lord Advocate; and both were approved—the Burgh Schools Bill unanimously, the bill relating to Country Districts by a vote of thirty to nine. It was also agreed that Parliament should be petitioned to extend the English system of registering parliamentary voters to Scotland. A resolution was carried to petition against the withdrawal of grants in aid of the Scottish fisheries. The Convention adjourned till the third Tuesday of April, 1857.

Law and Police.

REMOVAL OF PALMER'S TRIAL.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, a rule was granted to remove the trial of William Palmer from Stafford to the Central Criminal Court. An application on the part of the prisoner for a rule for the production of copies of Dr. Taylor's report was refused.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE BURDON POISONING CASE.—This melancholy case was revived on Wednesday, in the County Court, before Mr. Stapylton, by an action brought to recover 16l. 12s. 6d., the charges of Dr. Jackson, for attendance on the deceased Mrs. Wooller. The case was tried by a jury. The court was crowded by an audience who, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, persisted in applauding everything that appeared to go against the defendant. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount. Defendant declared he would not pay a farthing. It was his wife's blood-money. Plaintiff was drawn home in a carriage from which the horses were loosed, amidst loud shouts of triumph. Great excitement prevailed.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.—The prisoners Logan and Prior, who were in gaol charged with being accessory to the death of Miss Hinds, have been liberated, having bound themselves in 20l., and got two sureties in 10l. each, to stand their trial at the next assizes, if they have received previously fourteen days' notice.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer has refused the *Liverpool Herald* a new trial in the case of the Catholic tidewater, whose presence in Her Majesty's service was represented as dangerous to the Constitution of England, if not to the well-being of the world!

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.—On Monday, thousands of persons assembled at the Royal Exchange, Charing Cross, and other central points, in consequence of a printed notice that peace would be officially proclaimed by a herald, at different hours, at the respective places mentioned. In front of the Exchange the crowd, notwithstanding the assurances of the police that the whole affair was a hoax, maintained their position with the most obdurate determination. On Monday, at the Marlborough police-court, a young man who gave the name of Gaspar Collard, wearing a herald's tabard, profusely decorated with tinsel lions and unicorns, a blue velvet hat and feathers, and altogether made up in a true theatrical style, with moustachios, long curling wig, &c., was charged with an assault. Joseph Davis, a groom, said he was in Hyde-park that afternoon, when he was struck by the defendant with his whip; after which the defendant, who was on horseback, attempted to ride over him. A mob was following and hooting the defendant, but witness was not one of them. Defendant: I am employed by Mr. Grevill Potter, of Oxford-street, to read a proclamation at various places to-day, announcing to the public that it is his intention to give away portraits of the heroes of the Crimea, of many hundred pounds' value. About 5,000 bills have been posted in different parts; and because I was behind the stated time, and the people were kept waiting, they became infuriated, and when I made my appearance in Hyde-park, the cries were "Pull him off his horse;" and I should have been torn off my horse if a police-constable had not interfered.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace during the past week were 14,327.

Literature.

Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical. By the Rev. W. ARCHER BUTLER, M.A., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Second Series: edited by J. A. JEREMIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE late Archer Butler ranks, in our estimation, among some half-dozen really great preachers of modern times. He was an ornament and an honour to the Church to which he belonged. He had great faculties; and these were highly developed by studies, which, considering what he was at the time of his early death, must have been very fruitful, comprehensive, and profound. He was an original and powerful thinker; and the grace of God made him a Christian of unusual spirituality and rich experience. He was a born orator: all his sermons, though written in the study, have the freedom and freshness and glow of spoken composition; and are peculiarly fitted to fix the attention and sway the feeling of a mixed auditory. Thus was he "thoroughly furnished" for those ministrations in which he exercised himself but too little—not being the pastor of a congregation,—and from which, speaking as men judge, he was removed too soon.

This *Second Series of Sermons* has those high and peculiar merits, which we indicated in a review of the volume formerly published. In a few instances, there are sermons of less power and less completeness; and in several, there are missing the more popular qualities of the preacher. But, on the other hand, there are here sermons more deeply thought, richer in scriptural interpretation, and abounding in a rarer order of Christian experience, than are to be found amongst those of the first series: and the whole have the broad stamp of the vigorous mind, and the fullness of the catholic spirit, of their lamented author. Archer Butler's Sermons do not furnish many "gems" for extract;—not many passages, that, isolated from their connexion, retain their significance and preciousness as detached sayings. Petals and leaves, however delicately formed and beautiful in colour, are not of themselves able to represent the exquisite beauty of the complete flower. Archer Butler has no striking passages, or highly elaborated perorations; no tricks or artifices; no tropes and fancies for the mere sake of decoration; no trivial matter decked out in a showy and imposing manner. Take which of these sermons you will, its chief characteristic is the selection of a single definite truth; and then all that the sermon contains is co-operative to the establishment and illustration of this truth, and to the stamping it clearly and deeply on the minds of his hearers. He reasons cogently, now demonstratively, and now by figures and analogies; he interprets Scripture clearly and truthfully, and applies it suggestively and sometimes very originally. He was evidently an exceedingly eloquent preacher; but he has no factitious eloquence; all is spontaneous, natural, and chaste—the eloquence of a cultivated mind and earnest heart, in the expression of truths that are profoundly valued, clearly seen, and spoken because they are believed,—the eloquence of a good man, who forgets himself in the greatness of his theme, and in the sincerity of his efforts at persuading his hearers.

Yet, we do not say that these sermons are models, even to that extent in which many others, both ancient and modern, may be spoken of as being so. They are capable of improvement in structure, and in the treatment of their topics. They are too individual to be imitated by any one; and equally, we may say, too instructive in the great business of good preaching, to be overlooked by any who desire the improvement of the character and expression of the power of the pulpit.

The Lump of Gold; and other Poems. By CHARLES MACKAY. Routledge.

A LITTLE knot of young men whose cleverness and bumptiousness are equally indisputable, have announced their intention in a contemporary periodical, to break in pieces without further delay, some of the idols which the popular taste has set up. The selection of images threatened with destruction, is a motley not to say a waggish one; it begins with Mr. Macaulay, and ends with Mr. Martin Tupper! Somewhere between these two extremes, the effigy of Charles Mackay is to be found; and if we are not too late—if, the hammer of these energetic iconoclasts has not already fallen, we have a word or two to say of the last publication of our old favourite, before he departs from the hearts and lips of men, to the black night of eternal oblivion.

The worst thing we know of him is that he is so popular. His poems are as well known as Robert Montgomery's "Satan," Pollok's "Course of Time," and Albert Smith's "Mont Blanc." But, after all, what does popularity prove? That a writer of verse is or is not a poet? Neither the one nor the other; if either, that he is rather than that

he is not. Popularity proves that a man is popular! It proves that there is something in his verses which lays hold of the popular sympathies; that they express some thoughts or feelings which happen at the time to be uppermost in men's minds. The popularity of all poems cannot be thus explained; we can only account for *Satan* being in its twentieth (?) edition by supposing that it must have gratified that general appetite for 'bosh' which is not peculiar to any age or country; and cannot explain the favour still found by *The Course of Time* on any hypothesis whatsoever. We remember reading it in our green and sallet days, on successive Sundays, in lieu of a sermon; and have not read it since, except as a penance. What there can be in its weary theological platitudes, and its bold bad denunciations, with which the popular heart can be interested or delighted, we cannot imagine. We give up Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Pollock to Iconoclastes Redivivus and his myrmidons, with a peculiar pleasure—at least we should if there were any use in smashing a mushroom reputation, which is of itself certain to decay. But the third in this triad of popular Scotchmen merits and will meet no such a fate. His popularity is easily explained, and does honour to himself and the public who read him. The reason why Charles Mackay's verses are extensively read and sung is that they breathe the political spirit of those who are commonly called the people. Not that spirit in its wilder moods; his are the harp and voice at which the evil spirit flees, and calmness and reason return. That which is noblest and of best promise in the spirit of the masses—their patient endurance of present evils and unfailing hopefulness, is all that he has endeavoured to utter for them. A political poet, and a poet of the people, he has served no party, flattered no prejudice, and inflamed no passions. If you can find poetical teaching on the same subjects as he has treated, which is more emphatic and fuller of the fire of poetic inspiration, you can find none that is richer in a high-toned morality, and far-seeing political wisdom. Now this is a great deal to say for a popular rhymers; there are some whose verses we should not like to hear sung so generally, as "Cheer, boys, cheer," and the "Good time coming." But all this is beside the question agitated. Is Charles Mackay a poet? We are writing on the affirmative side; but no one can claim for him—he would probably be the last to claim for himself—the higher poetic gifts. He is dowered in a very high degree with those qualities which enable their possessor to write well and agreeably, and just fall short of making him a poet. His mind is fertile in just and appropriate reflections; he can express them elegantly and musically, and has enough fancy to grace them with an occasional image. But his verse in general hovers very near the level of the common-place; his conceptions are never very original or grand; and you search in vain for any of those strong, expressive lines, which wring from you the exclamation—*this man is a poet!* Yet now and then the true gold gleams through, as in this description of what a despairing man sees in the water, which he thinks of making his grave:—

Oh the pale faces
Surging and sailing!
Oh the long garments
Lapping and trailing!
In the moon-shimmer
Pallid and wan,
Vapour-like, woman-like,
Gleaming and gone!
Gleaming a moment,
Then fading away;
Tombed in the ripple,
Born in the ray.

And in this:—

Peace! no it cannot rest
On the earth's teeming breast;
War is our life!
Sleep is the truce of God
Plucked from the strife.

And frequently his thoughts—and this seems to us his distinctive merit—attain a moral elevation, which almost lifts them into the sphere of Poetry. But these occasional approaches to poetic truth and beauty do not get the better of the one ever-present defect; there is no magic in his verse; he never lays a spell upon the spirit. In the longest and most ambitious, though not the best, poem in the volume before us, he follows close in the track of Thomas Hood; but he only reminds you of the superior art of the greater magician. *The Bridge of Sighs* is the source of his inspiration; there is even an echo of Hood's melody and rhymes. But the polished, proper, self-restrained description of the feelings of a despairing man meditating suicide, are weak and common-place, in contrast with Hood's poem, which is an epic in little from its brief suggestiveness, condensing the history of a life and death, and their moral, into a few lines—lines which sound like a low strain of broken music, or like a lament verily spoken over the dead in a voice choked with sobs. Charles Mackay's lines never even suggest the tumult of the soul, the confused horror and hatred of life and men which we fancy must precede the suicide's

resolve; and never afflict you with a moment's awe and terror. We are judging him by a high standard; but we are trying to decide justly on a high claim. And when we have said what we have, we are free to confess that personally we like and we read Charles Mackay's verses, and among song-writers assign to him a very high place.

TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Butler's Analogy of Religion, and Fifteen Sermons. With Life, copious Analysis, Notes, and Indexes. By JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D.—This is by far the best edition of Butler, for the use of students, that we have lately seen. Editions and Analyses are numerous enough:—it would have been shameful had not Dr. Angus by their aid prepared a good book; but it is to his credit and praise that he has on the whole greatly excelled them all. The Text of the Analogy is from Prof. Fitzgerald's edition,—that of the sermons from the fourth edition published by Butler himself. The margin contains figures and letters referring to the Analysis, and so indicating the train of the argument. The Analysis is prefixed to the several chapters, and is at once brief, complete, and clear. It will greatly aid younger students; and having compared it with others by different hands that have attained considerable repute, we can give confident assurance of the sufficiency and general superiority of this abstract. Analyses of the Dissertations and Sermons are also given by the Editor, with two or three exceptions of sermons more practical than ethical,—a labour in which he has had apparently no predecessor, and therefore deserves all the more gratitude for a very useful and carefully performed service. The Notes are justly described by the Editor as having a threefold character;—they give the history of opinions referred to or discussed by Butler; trace the influence of his own views on later writers; and supply some additional matter which the present state of inquiry demands. We take exception only to such very occasional Notes as Dr. Angus thus describes:—"They point out what most Christian men will admit to be deficiencies in the Evangelical tone or sentiments of the author." This seems to us almost an impertinence, in the case of an author like Bishop Butler; and we incline to think that Dr. Angus would not have taken such a course, were not his work issued by a society which—in obedience to a good but ill-defined principle—evangelises all its works, and sometimes does it lumberingly enough to defeat its own end. But we have to return to words of commendation—for Dr. Angus gives us the most complete and most easily consulted Index ever added to an edition of our favourite author—a very model Index, indeed. It is based on one made in Butler's life-time, and revised by himself; and has been corrected and considerably enlarged with scrupulous care. We repeat, that this volume is a boon to students, and entitled to the largest success.—*Memoirs of Amelia Opie.* By C. L. BRIGHTWELL.—This Life differs from Mrs. Brightwell's former memoir of Mrs. Opie; and is intended more particularly to record that excellent woman's religious history. We feel, however, that the really charming book is the "Memorials," and not this;—and so the public, we think, will feel. Nor does this feeling rest on the mere absence of the incident and action that belonged to Mrs. Opie's earlier life; but on the comparative unintelligibility, or deficient significance, of that later religious life, of which the complexion can be thoroughly understood, and its individualities appreciated, only when seen in the light of those days of youth, which Mrs. Opie spent in "worldly" society and pleasures. Yet is the record of later years, as preserved in this little volume, exceedingly interesting; and it has the special recommendation, within itself, of adding much interesting material to the representation of Mrs. Opie's Christian character. It will take, at any rate, a rank amongst religious biographies higher than is reached by any save a very few indeed.—*Flowers from Many Lands: a Christian Companion for Hours of Recreation.*—This is a very pretty and agreeable volume. Its name is derived from its eight illustrations, printed in colours, very tastefully, by Kronheim and Co.; representing groups of beautiful flowers from many lands of the old and new world. These are accompanied by brief descriptive chapters. The rest of the volume consists of verse and prose;—the latter in the shape of fiction, which, though in a literary point of view decidedly beneath such fiction as *Chambers* and *Household Words* furnish to the people—is more natural, vigorous, and healthy, than most of the religious fiction we happen to meet with. The book is altogether a very nice gift book, and young lady's "companion for hours of recreation."—*Annals of Christian Martyrdom.* By the author of "Lives of the Popes."—This volume commences with the Jewish persecutions of the Church; and extends only to the time of Wycliffe and the Lollards in England and Savonarola in Italy. It is very well executed: it would have been more interesting if more detailed; but the author has compressed an amount of fact into such narrow compass, and has written with such freedom and ease, that he is by no means to be confounded with mere compilers and beggarly abridgment-makers.—*The Great Question: Will you Consider the subject of Personal Religion?* By H. A. BOARDMAN, D.D. Philadelphia.—This little book has been occasioned by a felt deficiency in our religious literature,—and really meets a want, to a great extent,—a book to awaken the

attention of those who "feel no interest" in religion. The author's modes of putting things—especially those purely doctrinal—do not always command our approval; but the work is substantially a good one, in a particular department of practical religious instruction.—*"The Coming Man," or, The True Deliverer.* By the Rev. G. H. DAVIS.—A very intelligent and clearly-written little volume; peculiarly suited to existing states of the popular mind on the subject of Christianity. That Jesus is a real historical person,—and that he is the true Deliverer for the individual and the race,—this is the scope of the contents of the book; and it is only on some two or three pages that we have found anything that seemed feeble or exceptionable. As a book for the people, it is worthy of a more emphatic commendation than could be given to many similar books on the historical and chief doctrinal elements in Christianity.

BERANGER'S LINES "TO THE STUDENTS."

(From the Examiner.)

I.
Poor children! What? Your fancy is not o'er
That still for Freedom you may swell the strain?
And 'neath the flappings of the Tricolor
Honour the man who bade it live again!
Some luckless lays of mine among you live—
Forget them now! I have renounced them long.
If this their creed, I'd curse the fame they give.
Ah! pardon the poor singer and his song.

II.
What likeness 'tween this vaunted "Time Restored"
And the past days I fondly used to sing?
I who ne'er ceased to lash in every word
Flatterer and flunkey, Emperor, Pope, and King?
If a great soldier won my lays awhile,
'Twas that the crownless Captain suffered wrong—
Brumaire was punished by that lonely Isle.
Ah! pardon the poor singer and his song.

III.
Say, must Nisard for me be clear and bright?
And Leverrier old Arago efface?
Am I the friend of silence and of night?
Must Belmontet supply my Hugo's place?
Lastly—my God—so clement, so benign—
Is He the God through spies and gaolers strong?
Is He the God of Rome's sword-guarded shrine?
Ah! pardon the poor singer and his song.

IV.
Yes! I have sung those epic "Frocks of Blue"
Bare with the wear and tear that Victory brings,
True sons of a Republic bold and true,
Battling for twenty years 'gainst banded kings;
But the trim soldier who now guards us here,
To gain a step who'd slay us, right or wrong—
Is He my lad who danced and pledged his dear?
Ah! pardon the poor singer and his song.

V.
To Poland and to noble Italy
France owes a debt of blood to either land:
The cannons groan—on! on! Ah! foolish cry!
The ground is all so slippery close at hand.
Come! farther off let us plant Freedom's tree,
Ay, by main force, if need, the Turks among.
Peoples! with pride your grand alliance see.
Ah! pardon the poor singer and his song.

[The song, of which the above is the best translation, though it is impossible to convey the fire and essence of the original, is being circulated extensively in manuscript among the gay Parisians. The French Government seems terribly afraid of the poet's barbed shafts, and has promptly stopped every copy of an English paper containing this latest effusion of the muse of Béranger.]

Gleanings.

Lorenzo Dow (U.S.) prophesies a war of extermination in 1869, between the Protestants and Catholics of America, in which the latter will be vanquished.

The ladies of New Haven (U.S.) gave a leap-year ball recently, and one of their local newspapers says that they acquitted themselves manfully.

It is intended to raise a statue of John Wesley in his native town of Epworth, in North Lincolnshire, by means of a penny subscription.

A woman advertising for a husband wants him to be not only "strictly religious," but of "good character."

Calcraft is to remain in office, with an assistant. Future executions, therefore, will be recorded as performed by Mr. Calcraft, "assisted by," &c. &c.

Two women died in one day in the parish of Golspeie, last week, whose united ages amounted to 210 years.

The *Newcastle Guardian* says that the other Sunday, a sermon in rhyme was preached by Mr. A. Andrew, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blyth.

Remember that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions let peace be rather your object than triumph. Value triumph only as the means of peace.—*Sydney Smith.*

On the door of a parish church near Wycombe was recently affixed the following notice:—"The churchwardens will hold their quarterly meetings once in six weeks instead of half-yearly, as formerly."

At the levee at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday afternoon, Lord Panmure presented to the Queen his nephew, Major Dowbiggin (Dowb), on the occasion of his promotion.

The monument designed by Baron Marochetti for the heights of Scutari, is in the form of an obelisk, and is of grey granite, 100 feet in height, and surmounted by a Latin cross.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that Mr. Montgomery Martin is daily occupied at Apsley House, looking over and arranging the late Duke of Wellington's papers, preparatory to writing the memoirs of the Duke.

"I hear (says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that every moustache in St. James's Palace assumed its most killing curl on Thursday, at the Drawing-room, when the Honourable Miss Jones Lloyd, the charming daughter of Lord Overstone, passed. One duke, three marquises, and a score of

earls have already announced their intention to lay formal siege to the heart of the young lady; and if she covets high rank and an alliance with an ancient lineage, the puzzle will be, not to find a nobleman with these qualifications, but to choose among the throng of suitors."

The other day, Mrs. E. Phin, wife of a guard in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company, residing at Birmingham, was safely delivered of five children—three boys born alive and doing well, and two girls born dead.

A number of gentlemen connected with the Epidemiological Society, have formed themselves into a committee for the purposes of obtaining an efficient supply of nurses for the labouring classes in times of epidemic and other sickness.

A witness in the Court of Common Pleas lately gave her name as "Elizabeth Martha Selina Georgiana Augusta Culham Barrows." This, she said, was her "Christendom name," but she did not in general "write it in full."

The Earl of Hardwicke is said to have asked Mr. Gladstone, the other day, at the Carlton Club, when he meant to take his name off the books. "When my Lord Derby," was the reply, "takes his name from Brooks's." The noble earl was answered.

An "early rising association" has just been formed (says the *Sunderland Herald*) in the thriving and populous town of Middlesbrough. All the members are bound, under penalties, not to be in bed after half-past five o'clock A.M.

An old gentleman, who had never before seen finger glasses, drank off the contents of his vessel, when the butler put down another; but the laird turned to him, saying, "Na, na, John, I'm for na mair cauld water."

An American hotel-keeper at Boston boards lovers for two dollars a week less than he charges other folks. There is philosophy in this. Love is very ethereal in its nature, and can live on moonbeams. We knew a young man who took the disease in the natural way, that subsisted a whole month on a German flute and a sonnet.—*American Paper.*

William Howitt has come forward, in a letter in the *Morning Advertiser*, with a defence of George Fox against the attacks of Mr. Macaulay, who is said to have "grossly and unjustly maligned" the founder of the Society of Friends. A number of authorities and opinions are cited to show that Fox was "one of the most noble, disinterested, intellectually able, and religiously profound and independent men that ever lived."

"H." informs the *Times* that no improvement worth mentioning has been made this year in the arrangements for admitting ladies and gentlemen to the Queen's drawing-rooms; the ladies are still not "treated with common decency" on their way to the Royal presence. Some ladies actually carry campstools with them, that they may rest themselves in their weary journey; no seats being allowed in the Royal apartments.

The peasants of Huntingdonshire are proverbial for their boorishness. One day a lady riding through the grounds of a friend to whom she was on a visit, found the gate closed which was the outlet from the fields to the high road; a peasant boy stepped forward, and bowing, opened the gate that she might pass. "What is your name?" asked the lady. "Tummas," said the boy, with another bow. "Ah!" replied the lady, giving him a shilling, "I see you are not a Huntingdonshire boy—you are so civil;" to which the urchin quickly rejoined, "Thee'rt a liar, I be."

BIRTHS.

April 19, at Wendover, Bucks, the wife of Mr. THOMAS CRAWLEY, draper, of a son.

April 19, the wife of HENRY SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq., of a daughter.

April 16, at Edinburgh, the wife of Sir D. DUNDAS, Bart., of Beechwood, of a son.

April 15, at Ribston Hall, Wetherley, Yorkshire, the wife of JOHN DENT DENT, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

April 7, Mrs. NOTCUTT, wife of Mr. GEORGE NOTCUTT, of Hatfield, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 22, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McALL, Mr. ROBERT KELLET SHARPE, to Miss MATILDA WOOD.

April 17, at 1, Doune-terrace, Edinburgh, by the Very Reverend the Bishop of Edinburgh, WILLIAM OVEREND PRIESTLEY, Esq., M.D., of 16, Somerset-street, Portman-square, London, to ELIZA, daughter of ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq.

April 16, at Brighton, by the Rev. W. T. KELLY, M.A., WILLIAM, second son of Mr. J. B. LEWES, Honey Brook, Wimbome, Dorset, to SARAH HELINA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. THURGOOD, Western-road, Brighton.

April 16, the Rev. HUGH JAMES HARE, son of the Rev. HUMPHREY HARE, of Docking Hall, Norfolk, to ANNA, second daughter, and, at the same time, Captain CHARLES EDWARD BIGNOLD, son of Sir SAMUEL BIGNOLD, M.P., to CECILIA, third daughter of J. T. GRAVER-BROWN, Esq., of Morley Hall, Norfolk.

April 15, WILLIAM WREFORD, youngest son of CHAS. JAMES MAJOR, Esq., to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Sir THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.

April 13, at the Tabernacle Independent Chapel, Newport, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. Thomas Gillman, Mr. DAVID KNIER, to Miss JANE JONES, both of George-street, Newport.

DEATHS.

April 18, at Bridgnorth, HARRIET, the youngest and beloved child of Mr. H. B. SOUTHWELL, in her seventh year.

April 16, at 1, Harewood-street, the Rev. ROBERT WALPOLE, B.D., for twenty-eight years rector of the district of Christchurch, St. Marylebone, in his seventy-fifth year.

April 16, at Cheltenham, CORDELIA, widow of the late Rev. F. NARES, D.D., aged seventy-six.

April 15, at Gilmerton, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. W. SMITH, baker, in her forty-first year.

April 14, at Ampton Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, THOMAS MIST, Esq., of Bradford, near Taunton, Somerset, aged fifty-seven.

April 14, at Brentford, JOHN CLARKE, Esq., aged eighty-eight. April 14, at St. George's-terrace, St. George's East, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK VORWERG, founder and late schoolmaster of the St. George's German and English Schools, Little Alle-street, Goodman's-fields, in his eighty-first year, deeply lamented and respected by a large circle of friends.

April 13, at Greenside, near Kendal, deeply regretted, SAMUEL HOLKER HASLAM, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the

Peace for the counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland, and the West Riding of the county of York, in his sixtieth year.

June 7, 1855, while serving as midshipman on board H.M.S. Nerbudda, supposed to have been lost in a hurricane off the Cape of Good Hope. BURETT HOWE BROWN, eldest son of JOHN DENIS BROWN, Esq., of Mount Brown, county of Mayo (formerly M.P. for that county), and grandson of the late Right Hon. DENIS BROWN, aged eighteen.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The depression in the Stock Exchange continues, and prices to-day experienced a further decline of 1 per cent. The depression is chiefly attributable to the remarkable dullness of business, and to the belief that no improvement in this respect can be expected during the greater part of the present week, owing to the naval review at Portsmouth. The non-realisation, up to the present time, of the expectation that the Bank would rescind its 7 per cent. charge for bills over sixty-five days has also given rise to a general feeling of disappointment. Discount business being at present diverted from the Bank to Lombard-street and other quarters, the abrogation of the seven per cent. charge will be hastened. In the discount market, to-day, there was a good supply of money.

Consols were 92½ to 93 for Money, and 93½ to 94 for Account. The New Three per Cents. have declined to 92½ to 92½; and the Reduced are at 91½ to 92. Bank Stock has risen to 213. The June Exchequer-bills are 3s. dis. to par. The market for Foreign Securities has been exceedingly heavy, and prices have declined to some extent.

There has been an active business transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices generally have declined about ¼ to ½ per cent. upon yesterday's values. The Foreign and Colonial lines have been largely dealt in, and prices in many instances have undergone a slight reduction. Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been quite nominal. Miscellaneous Shares have been at lower rates, with the exception of Canada Government Six per Cents., which have advanced ¼, and Electric Telegraph, which improved about 1 per cent. upon yesterday's quotations.

The arrivals of specie last week amounted to nearly 500,000l., including 349,000l. gold by the Blackwall from Port Phillip. The exports, including 356,000l. of silver shipped for India, are estimated at 700,000l. Of this 250,000l. in gold was exported on account of the Turkish Loan. The Fulton, from New York, brings 112,000l. in gold.

The reports from the manufacturing towns of the state of trade during the past week are all satisfactory. At Manchester there has been an increased business, advancing prices constituting the only check to the extent of operations. At Birmingham the iron-market shows continued steadiness, and the general occupations of the place have been fairly sustained. The Nottingham advices describe a large export demand for hosiery, which has caused a further reduction of the already moderate stocks, although purchases on home account have been limited. In lace the transactions have not been numerous, but prices are high and firm. In the woollen districts there has been a good average business, and the market at the close presented an encouraging appearance. The Irish linen trade gives continued signs of animation, the home consumption and the orders from America being alike active at full quotations.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised eight vessels—three to Port Phillip, two to Sydney, one to Adelaide, one to Portland Bay, and one to New Zealand, with an aggregate capacity of 5,095 tons. The rates of freight exhibit scarcely any alteration.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Spec. Cl. Consols	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
Consols for Ac-	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
count	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
3 per Cent. Red.	91½	91½	92	92	92	92
New 3 per Cent.	91½	91½	92	92	92	92
Annuities	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
India Stock	228	230	228	228	228	227
Bank Stock	213	213	214	214	214	213
Exchequer-bills	4 dis	4 dis	par	2 dis	1 pm	4 pm
India Bonds	—	—	6 dis	3 dis	—	4 dis
Long Annuities	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£23,905,130	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	9,430,130
		Silver Bullion	—
	£23,905,130		£23,905,130

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,563,000	Government Securities (including Duad)	£12,918,437
Reserve	3,156,745	Weight Annuity	16,794,522
Public Deposits	3,448,186	Other Securities	3,896,040
Other Deposits	12,314,701	Notes	668,587
Seven Day and other	808,560	Gold and Silver Coin	—
Bills	—		—
	£24,276,549		£24,276,549

April 17, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 18, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

HARVEY, J. L., Chichester-place, King's-cross, draper, April 30, May 26; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Co., Old Jewry.

THOMPSON, R., Croydon, Surrey, pastrycook, April 28, May 30; solicitor, Mr. Welborne, Duke-street, London-bridge.

FOLKARD, E., Drury-lane, grocer, April 28, May 30; solicitors, Messrs. Shireff and Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

YOUNG, W. O., Sun-court, City, Manchester, and Liverpool, ship broker, May 5, June 3; solicitors, Messrs. Green and Allin, Angel-court, Bank.

STAFFORD, J. F. B. L., and ALLEN, A., Inworth, Essex, steam engine makers, May 2, June 3; solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Mitchell, Queen-street, Chesham; and Messrs. Banks and Stevens, Witham, Essex.

FASSELL, G. F., Cammings-place, Pentonville, jeweller, April 28, June 4; solicitor, Mr. Lindus, South-square, Gray's-inn.

CONYER, J., Creech St. Michael, Somersetshire, coachmaker, April 30, May 22; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

FOAM, J., Yeovil, Somersetshire, glover, April 29, May 29; solicitors, Mr. Letts, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

ROBERTS, J., Holyhead, ship builder, May 1 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Bangor; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

THOMAS, S., Wigan, Lancashire, cabinet maker, May 3 and 24; solicitor, Mr. Darlington, Wigan.

SCHOFIELD, W., Romilly, Cheshire, coal dealer, April 30, May 20; solicitor, Mr. Darlington, Wigan.

Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

DUNCAN, C. S., Charing-cross, dealer in cutlery, May 6, June 3; solicitor, Mr. Shoen, Bedford-row.

PRYKE, T., Grays, Essex, linen draper, May 2, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Davidson and Bradbury, Basinghall-street.

MERLIN, J., Coleman-street, City, commission merchant, May 3, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Chamberlain, Basinghall-street.

JENKINS, P. F., Compton-street, St. Pancras, licensed victualler, May 3, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Janson and Co., Basinghall-street.

PRICE, J. W., Wolverhampton, commission agent, May 3 and 24; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Tipton; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

SHIRLEY, W., Hednesford, Staffordshire, livery stable keeper, May 2 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Corser and Underhill, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

TAYLOR, J., Kingwinford, Staffordshire, licensed victualler, May 2 and 30; solicitors, Mr. Holfrey, Hales Owen; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allin, Birmingham.

PHILLIPS, S. S., Cardiff, Glamorganshire, provision merchant, May 6, June 3; solicitors, Mr. Champ, Newport; and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

ROWE, E., and ROWE, E., jun., Penzance, Cornwall, stationers, May 7 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Tatham and Son, Staple-inn, City; and Messrs. Head and Venn, Exeter.

GARSTANG, W., and GARSTANG, T., Wigan, Lancashire, coal dealers, May 8 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Darlington, Wigan.

WHITTAKER, S., Manchester, licensed victualler, May 2 and 23; solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Janion, Manchester.

CURDEALE, G., Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer, May 6 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 21.

The arrival of English wheat was moderate this morning, and fine samples sold more readily at the full prices of Monday last. In fine foreign wheat a retail business without change in price; but inferior qualities neglected. Country flour difficult to quit, although offered somewhat lower, and for American barrels the sale extremely slow. Barley fully as dear, with a good demand. Beans and peas without alteration. We had a large arrival of foreign oats, of which many were more or less out of condition, and sold slowly at 6d to 1s per quarter under last Monday's prices; fine corn was likewise easier to buy. Linseed dull, and 2s per quarter lower, and in cakes less doing.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	62 to 66	Dantzic	78 to 88
Ditto White	68 72	Konigsberg, Red	72 80
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	68 80
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	68 80
Scotch	62 66	Danish and Holstein	64 72
Rye	44 46	East Friesland	60 62
Barley malted (new)	34 43	Petersburg	56 66
Distilling	36 38	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	56 60
Beans, Maragan	36 42	Marianopolis	74 76
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	68 75
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	36 37
Grey	35 38	Konigsberg	—
Maple	35 38	Danish	35 38
Boilers	42 43	East Friesland	28 32
Tares (English)	38 40	Egyptian	28 30
Foreign	36 44	Odessa	28 30
Oats (English feed)	20 22	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	34 36
Sack of 280 lbs.	60 62	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	28 30
Baltic	48 50	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	54 60	Jahde	19 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	16 21
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 24
German	—	Swedish	22 23
French	—	Petersburg	22 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 198 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 150 lbs to 160 lbs	—	New York	30 35
Rape Cake, 67 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	50 52
Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 42 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed	36 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, April 21.—The sale for cloverseed continues, but in limited quantities. Prices are irregular, and lower than this day se'nlight, principally on inferior qualities. Arrivals of linseed continue to be drawn from the East Indies. Large quantities in the hands of speculators are forcing on the market for immediate cash, and 50s has been accepted for Calcutta; Bombay, 53s to 54s. Seeds for shipment at the northern Russian ports offer at our late quotations without finding buyers. Our market for linseed cakes is very depressed, and we have to notice a further decline.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 7½d to 9d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, April 21.

Very limited supplies of foreign stock, mostly in poor condition were on sale to-day, and they changed hands readily at high quotations. The receipts of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were very moderate as to number, but their general quality was prime. The attendance of buyers was large, and the beef trade ruled brisk at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The best Scots sold at 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs. and a clearance was readily effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,900 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 360 Scots; and from Ireland, 120 oxen. The show of sheep was again very limited, but in fair condition. For all breeds we had a brisk demand, at 4d per 8 lbs above the rates obtained on this day se'nlight. The best old Downs in the wool realised 5s 8d, out of the wool, 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was very moderate, sold slowly, at barely last Monday's currency. The top price was 7s 2d per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight, about 600 head came fresh to hand. We were but moderately supplied with calves, which moved off slowly, on former terms. The pork trade was heavy. In prices, no change took place.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the calf.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Fr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 2
Second quality	3 8 0	Prime Southdown	5 4 5 8
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lgo. coarse calves	4 2 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	5 2 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep	4 0 4 4	Large hogs	3 6 4 2
Second quality	4 6 4 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 4 4 8
Lambs	6s 0d to 7s 2d		

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 21s to 27s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 21.

The supplies of both town and country meat on sale in these markets continue moderate. Prime beef, mutton, and veal are in good request, at full prices. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state, at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior beef	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Inf. mutton	3s 2d to 3s 4d
Middling ditto	3s 0d to 3s 2d	Middling ditto	3s 8d to 4s 0d
Prime large do	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Prime ditto	4s 2d to 4s 4d
Do. small do	3s 8d to 4s 2d	Veal	3s 10d to 4s 0d
Large pork	3s 2d to 3s 4d	Small pork	4s 0d to 4s 2d
Lamb	5s 2d to 6s 4d		

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, APRIL 22.

STOAK.—The market opened to-day with a good demand, and a large business has been done, at the extreme prices of Friday, to 6d advance. 1,270 hhds of West India sold, including 400 of Barbadoes, in public, which sold from 37s to 44s. 17,837 bags of Maatius were offered in public sale, and nearly all sold with spirit, at and after the sale, 38s to 44s; crystallised, 4s 6d to 46s. 2,000 bags of Bengal also sold in public sale. Benares, 44s to 47s. Cossipore, 42s 6d to 43s 6d. The refined market is a shade higher; grocery lamps, 52s 6d to 55s.

COFFEE.—350 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, a part sold at last week's currency, the remainder brought in at high prices. 1,400 bags common native Ceylon were also offered, a small part sold at 51s, superior 53s 6d, the remainder bought in. 250 half bales of Mocha sold, 80s to 82s 6d.

TEA.—The market is steady, a few large parcels of greens have been bought during the last few days at full prices, on speculative account.

RICE.—There has appeared to-day a disposition to buy at the late low prices, but we are without business of importance to report to-day.

SALTPETRE.—About 600 bags sold to-day, chiefly refraction 7 to 8, but the exact price has not transpired. Refraction 4 sold at 36s 6d, which scarcely supported previous rates.

COCOA.—100 bags Trinidad sold in public sale, 42s to 53s 6d. 150 bags Grenada bought in, 36s 6d to 38s.

RUM.—The market has been quiet.

SPICES.—Pimento sold at 4½d to 4½d. Cloves, 4½d to 4½d.

Nutmegs, 1s 6d to 2s 4d. Mace, 2s to 2s 1d.

COTTON.—This article is very firm, but no sales reported to-day.

TALLOW remains quoted dull, at 47s.

IRON.—Scotch pig has declined to 75s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 21.—The small supply of butter from Ireland was sold on landing at extreme rates. The next arrivals are not expected to clear off freely unless at a reduction of some shillings per cwt. Prices are now likely to decline speedily, and probably materially. Foreign was in better supply; all sold; Friesland at 120s; Kiel, 124s to 128s; Holland, 110s to 112s; Leer, 108s to 112s; French, 106s to 110s. The dealers expect to buy on lower terms next week. Bacon was in demand, chiefly on speculation. Best Irish sold, landed, at an advance of 2s, and in some instances at 3s to 4s per cwt, and for shipment next month at 7s on board. American middles were also in request, and 1s to 2s dearer. Hams were saleable at an advance of 2s to 3s, according to size and quality. In lard there was more doing, and 1s to 2s advance realised for best Irish.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Friesland, per cwt.	120 to 128	Cheshire per cwt.	70 to 84
Kiel	120 120	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	116 126	Double Gloucester	66 72
Carlisle	108 116	Single ditto	60 70
Waterford	—	York Hams	80 88
Cork (new)	100 120	Westmoreland ditto	80 84
Limerick	98 106	Irish ditto	76 84
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	70 74
Fresh, per dozen	13 16	Irish—(green)	66 70

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, April 19.—Notwithstanding the cold easterly winds that have prevailed during the week, there has been a fair supply of most things. New grapes now make their appearance in tolerable abundance; as do also strawberries, at from 1s to 1s 6d per ounce. Peas have become scarce; and English apples are nearly over for this season. Most kinds of nuts are plentiful. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen, or from 3s to 10s per 100; Seville oranges from 1s to 3s per dozen, or from 7s to 14s per 100. The potato trade is still heavy, the very best samples only realise 90s a ton. New Lisbon potatoes fetch 4s per dozen pounds. Asparagus from Cornwall continues to make its appearance. Green French peas are still supplied, as are also large quantities of very fine Cornish broccoli. French salad of excellent quality, consisting of lettuces, endive, and barbe du capuchin, is still supplied regularly three times a week. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, euphorbias, camellias, azaleas, mignonettes, Chinese primroses, cyclamens, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGHS AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 21.—The arrivals of potatoes during the week, eastward and by land carriage, have been but moderate. The demand is inactive, as follows: York regents, 80s to 90s; Kent and Essex ditto, 70s to 80s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 70s; ditto cups, 50s to 60s; midlings, 30s to 40s; Lincolns, 65s to 75s; blues, 60s to 70s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGHS, Monday, April 21.—The trade during the past week has continued steady, and the currency for all descriptions is unaltered.

Mid and East Kents . . . 80s 105s to 120s
Weald of Kent . . . 70s 84s to 100s
Sussex pockets . . . 60s 80s to 95s

WOOL, CITY, Monday, April 21.—Although over 30,000 bales of colonial wool are announced for public competition next month, the sales commencing on the 8th, there is still a firm feeling in the demand for all kinds of home-grown wool. The supply in the market is limited, and prices generally are well supported.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Down tegs and ewes	1 3 1 5
Down ewes	1 2 1 3
Half-bred hogs	1 2 1 3
Half-bred wethers	1 1 1 2
Kent fleeces, mixed hog and ewes	1 3 1 3
Combing skin	1 0 1 3
Leicester fleeces	1 1 1 3
Flannel wool	1 0 1 3
Blanket wool	0 10 1 1

TALLOW, Monday, April 21.—Since Monday last the amount of business doing in this market has been very limited, on rather easier terms. To-day, however, the demand is steady, and the quotations are 6d per cwt higher than on Saturday. P.Y.C. on the spot, 47s 3d to 47s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	42343	25961	33894	32552	20079
Price of Yellow Candle	0 0d	0 0d	0 0d	0 0d	0 0d
Delivery last Week	1179	2597	943	2290	8181
Ditto from the 1st of June	97800	95825	88857	76417	97647
Arrived last Week	1128	31	1003	1601	29
Ditto from the 1st of June	104109	81158	99536	72959	71184
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d	48s 6d	64s 9d	50s 0d	50s 6d

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been only a limited inquiry for flax, and previous rates are with difficulty supported.

We have a fair sale for hemp. Petersburg clean, 31/ 10s to 32/ 10s; outshot, 30/ 10s per ton. Jute is 10s per ton cheaper. Coir goods support former terms.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, April 19.—There is a fair demand for rum, and the prices realised last week are supported. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy. Corn spirit is brisk, at 10s 8d. Gin, 22 per cent under proof, is selling at 9s 5d; 17 ditto, 9s 11d; and Geneva, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per gallon.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, April 19.—The iron market continues very firm, and sales of Scotch pig have been made at 75s per ton. There is a good business doing in copper. English, 126/; Russian, 120/; South American, 110/ to 111/ per ton. Lead supports previous rates. Tin is active. Banca, 137s; Straits, 134s to 135s; English, 133s to 134s per cwt. Tin plates are in request. IC coke, 31s 6d per box. Zinc is quoted at 31/ to 31/ 10s per ton; and spelter, on the spot, 23/ 15s to 23/ 17s 6d.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, April 19.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3/4 to 0 0 per lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3/4 to 0 0
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3/4 to 0 0
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 0 to 0 0
Horse Hides	6 0 to 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 0 0
Ditto full	0 0 to 0 0
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0
Kents and Half Breeds	9 0 to 0 0
Downs	6 0 to 0 0
Lambs	2 6 to 0 0
Shearlings	1 0 to 0 0

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, April 19.
(At per load of 36 trusses.)

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 80s to 115s; clover, 90s to 135s; straw, 25s to 31s. A fair average supply, and a moderate demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 80s to 110s; clover, 90s to 125s; straw, 25s to 32s. Both hay and straw were in fair request, at full quotations.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 78s to 114s; clover, 84s to 125s; straw, 25s to 32s. Supply moderate, and trade rather dull.

COALS, Monday.—A heavy market, at the rates of Friday. Lambton's, 18s—Stewart's, 18s 6d—Eden, 17s—Hodley's, 15s 9d—Heugh's, 14s 9d—Ridley's, 15s 3d—Tanfield, 14s—Whitworth, 16s—West Pelton, 14s 6d. Left from last week, 11; fresh arrivals, 25; total, 36.

COTTON, Liverpool, April 22.—The market closed very tamely, but with a firm aspect, and prices of all descriptions are 14 per lb dearer. The sales are estimated 10,000 bales, comprising 160 Pernambuco and Maranhão, at 6d to 7d; 10 Bahia, at 6d; 300 Egyptians, at 6d to 9d; 1,000 Surat, 1d to 5d; and 80 Sea Islands, 1s to 1s 6d per lb.

Advertisements.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6L PER WEEK,
IN CASE OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,
or the sum of

1,000L IN CASE OF DEATH,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or 100L in case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and at the Head Office, London—where also

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

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Railway Passengers' Insurance Company,
Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5L to 50L, on the Personal
Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London.
T. SHORT, Secretary.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST
CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNI-
TURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Dury and Company),
66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

PEMARTIN'S celebrated GOLDEN
SHERRY, 30s. per dozen, 81, 14s. for six dozen,
187. per quarter-cask, rail paid to any station in England. THOMAS. NUNN and SONS, Wine and Spirit Merchants (upwards of forty-three years purveyors to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn), 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling Hospital, recommend the above as an excellent pure DINNER WINE, which will give satisfaction. Very choice old pale Cognac Brandy, 66s; and old Schiedam Hollands, 54s. per dozen.

THE NEW "VERSABILIS" PERAM-
BULATOR. Invented and Patented by JAMES CLIFTON, 541, New Oxford-street, London, in which the chief objections to the carriages hitherto in use are entirely removed by the application of a new Forewheel, possessing such facility of motion as to allow the carriage to be turned round, or aside, with the greatest ease and safety.

James Clifton, 541, New Oxford-street, next to the Royal Arcade, London.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE
RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-insulating), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patent of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gasproof Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street City. Circulars free by post.
Sold also by HOBBS, ASHLEY, and CO., 97, Cheapside.

MARKING LINEN MADE EASY.—The
PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Course Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in one hour. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution.—N.B.—To prevent imposition it is necessary to write down the address.

MANUFACTORY of PORTMANTEAUS,
Dress Imperials, and Trunks. The cheapest and the best.
30, St. Martin's-lane.—P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold
everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 27, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES,
as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 27, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUD-
GATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 24. to 60L each. Silver Watches at 24. Gold Watches at 34. 10s. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

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3L, 5L, 5s., and 11L 11s. Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6d., by post 7d.

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GALLERY, 432, and 433, WEST STRAND, between
Lowther arcade and King William-street. Public attention is respectfully invited to the very superior character of Hughes' Guinea Photographs, taken on paper, which, for delicacy of detail, and beauty of finish are unrivalled. Also, to an extensive Collection of Views taken in the Crimea, Rome, Switzerland, and Paris. Free inspection solicited.
The art taught, and first class apparatus supplied.

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BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2s. 10d. lb.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS in
England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and Company, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.
STRONG CONGOU TEAS—2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d.

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(Established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho square, Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, Twenty-seven Stamps. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

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MATTING and DOOR MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufactures.—Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.

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BEST COALS, 28s.—GAMMAN, SON, and
CARTER, are supplying STEWART'S WALLSEND COALS, thoroughly screened, within five miles of their Wharf, at the above price, for Cash on Delivery.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

BEST SEABORNE COALS, 23s.; Best
Seconds, 22s. Railway Coals, viz., Best Derbyshire, 20s. Yorkshire, 19s.; Butterley Walls End, 19s.; Staffordshire, 18s CASH.

R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road Lambeth.

FLOUR WARRANTED FREE FROM
ADULTERATION, and delivered to any part of London (not less than one peck) carriage free.—Whites for pastry, per bushel (56lb.), 12s. 4d.; Fine Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 8d.; Seconds, 11s. 0d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 11s. 0d.; Best Coarse and Fine Scotch Oatmeal.

Address, HORSKAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mill, Witham, Essex; or Caledonian-road, Islington. Directions for making bread supplied gratis.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA,
acknowledged for the last thirty years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair, and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Moustachios, has received recently most distinguished patronage, from the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dress or bonnet.—In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and Retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

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BLOOMSBURY, SURGEON-DENTIST, by appointment, to the Westminster Dispensary, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best construction, fixed without pain, from 10s. 6d.; an upper or lower set ditto, from 5L. Stopping in a superior manner, 5s.; scaling, 5s.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Bedsteads from .. £0 12 6 to £12 0 0 each.
Shower-baths, from .. 0 7 0 to 5 15 0 each.
Lamps (Moderateur), from .. 0 6 0 to 6 6 0 each.
All other kinds at the same rate.
Pure Colza Oil 4s. 8d. per gallon.

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SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or	Thread or	King's
	Old Silver	Brunswick	Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dz.	38s.	48s.	60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	35s.	35s.	43s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen	12s.	20s.	30s.
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